

Floods hit central U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — Rapidly rising rivers have driven thousands of people from their homes and caused millions of dollars in damages throughout large parts of the central United States. Flooding threatened to force up to 15,000 people to evacuate Saturday in two cities in the southwestern state of Oklahoma, but water was receding in the hard-hit midwestern state of Illinois, where damage was estimated up to \$40 million. There were eight weather-related deaths reported and another three people were reported missing. Water also began to recede in parts of Kansas, but runoff from more than a week of heavy rain pushed the Mississippi River, the largest in north America, out of its banks in several places. Lake Michigan was a record one metre above normal. The flooding already had forced more than 15,000 people from their homes, cut off towns in Oklahoma and Kansas and forced railroads to suspend passenger rail service across Missouri because of a washed-out bridge. The Caney River spilled into half the Bartlesville, Oklahoma. The river threatened to rise a second eight metres, well above the flood stage, because of the heavy rain.

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Man kills sister in Jabal Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 22-year-old woman was shot dead by her brother at the doorsteps of the Passport Department office in Jabal Amman in front of dozens of people on Saturday morning. The assailant, identified only as A.S., surrendered to police immediately after the murder, and Public Security Department (PSD) officials said the motive for the killing appeared to be family disputes. A spokesman for the department said it appeared that the assailant had followed the victim, identified only as S.S., to the Passport Department where she apparently wanted to apply for a passport prior to leaving the country. Her husband and mother-in-law were with her at the time of the murder, according to an eyewitness. The police spokesman said A.S. opened fire point-blank at S.S. at the doorsteps of the department and the victim collapsed and died immediately. The eyewitness said he heard at least six shots and he turned and saw the woman "drenched in blood, falling down." Police cordoned off the area for a short while after the murder for investigations.

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Obaidat resigns from Senate; Bdeir named successor

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree was issued on Saturday accepting the resignation of former Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat from the Upper House of Parliament (Senate) as of Oct. 4, 1986. Another Royal Decree appointed Mohammad Ali Bdeir as member of the Senate to replace Mr. Obaidat. Mr. Obaidat joined the Senate by a Royal Decree soon after he tendered his Cabinet's resignation to His Majesty King Hussein on April 5, 1985, following a 15-month mandate. No reason was given for his resignation from the Senate.

Inward remittances register increase

AMMAN (Petra) — Inward money transfers from Jordanian expatriates increased over the past four months by 12 per cent over the same period last year, an official statement said Saturday. The statement said these transfers amounted to JD 119 million between January and April compared with JD 107 million during the same period in 1985. The statement added that Jordanian exports over the past four months increased by 25 per cent over the same period last year and imports dropped during by nearly 26 per cent.

Outgoing Swedish envoy honoured

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree was issued on Saturday conferring the Jordanian Independence Medal of the First Order on Swedish Ambassador to Jordan Ingemar Stjernberg on the occasion of the end of his tour of office in Jordan. Mr. Stjernberg, who has been ambassador here since 1983, is expected to leave for home by the end of October. His successor, Mr. Lari Lomback, is expected here by early November.

Doctor kidnapped in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Gunmen have kidnapped a Christian Lebanese doctor in west Beirut, a humanitarian group said Saturday. The Lebanese Popular Rescue Organisation, which provides medical and social services in Beirut, said one of its doctors, Raymond Efram, 36, was seized on Friday. The statement, called on international humanitarian groups to protest against the kidnapping and help to secure Dr. Efram's release.

Zayed in Jeddah

BAHRAIN (R) — The president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan arrived in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on Saturday for talks with King Fahd prior to a summit of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states. Sheikh Zayed's talks during his three-day visit were expected to cover the situation in Gulf region as well as latest Arab developments. The UAE will host a meeting of the six-nation GCC, which groups Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman and Qatar, in Abu Dhabi from Nov. 2 to 4.

Limited Cabinet reshuffle announced

Dajani replaces Kaye who resigned • Dakhqan takes over transport • Hmoud moves to agriculture and Hamdan Al Jaber succeeds him • Majali and Hindawi exchange portfolios

By Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — Two Royal Decrees were issued on Saturday accepting the resignation of Interior Minister Hassan Al Kaye and endorsing a limited Cabinet reshuffle affecting six portfolios and bringing a new member.

The reshuffle was as follows: — Transport Minister Rajai Dajani was named to replace Mr. Kaye. — Agriculture Minister Ahmad Dakhqan takes over the Transport Ministry to succeed Mr. Dajani. — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al Hmoud was appointed agriculture minister to succeed Mr. Dakhqan. — Yousef Al Hamdan Al Jaber, a former Armed Forces officer and diplomat, was brought into the Cabinet to take over the portfolio of municipal and rural affairs and the environment. — Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Dhoukhan Al Hindawi changed portfolios with each other. Mr. Majali retained his title of deputy

prime minister. Saturday's reshuffle was the second since Prime Minister Zaid Rifai formed his Cabinet in April 1985. The first reshuffle, made on April 6, 1986, affected five portfolios and brought in four new members, two of them becoming Cabinet members for the first time. Mr. Dajani, together with Mr. Hindawi, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin and Minister of Youth Eid Dahiyat were the newly appointed members in the April reshuffle. The new member in the latest reshuffle, Mr. Hamdan Al Jaber, is a retired brigadier of the Armed Forces who served as military attaché in the Jordanian embassy in Pakistan before he retired on Sept. 25, 1986. Born in 1937 in Amman, Mr.



Yousef Al Hamdan Al Jaber

Hamdan Al Jaber joined the Armed Forces in 1954. He held various ranks, rising up to that of a division commander. Later, he became head of a Jordanian military training mission in Oman. After he retired in September, Mr. Hamdan Al Jaber took office as a counsellor at His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's office. He underwent several high-level training courses including administration. Mr. Hamdan Al Jaber is married with eight children. He is originally from Mafrq.

Fire breaks out aboard Soviet sub off U.S. coast

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Fire broke out in a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine carrying ballistic missiles northeast of Bermuda, killing three people but posing no danger of nuclear explosion or contamination, TASS said Saturday. The official Soviet news agency said the fire broke out Friday morning as the ship was about 1,000 kilometres northeast of Bermuda. TASS said the crews of the submarine and other Soviet ships in the area "are dealing with the consequences of the fire." It did not say specifically whether the fire was out. A commission of experts in Moscow concluded there was no danger "of any unauthorised action of weapons, a nuclear explosion or a radioactive contamination of the environment," TASS said. The dispatch did not identify the submarine or specify whether the missiles were armed with nuclear warheads. Both Moscow and Washington moved quickly to prevent the incident, revealing the presence of Soviet nuclear missiles close to Atlantic sea-board cities, sowing the atmosphere before next weekend's Soviet-U.S. pre-summit meeting. A statement from the White House said Moscow had advised Washington of the accident, the first of its kind ever officially confirmed in the Soviet Union, and commended the Kremlin for its quick notification. It was not immediately clear from the statement when the U.S. administration was told. The TASS report, first news of the incident made public, was issued just after 1500 GMT and the White House comment little more than an hour later. TASS said the fire broke out Friday morning in a compartment of the submarine, which it did not name, when the vessel was some 1,000 kilometres north-east of Bermuda. Working with available maps, analysts in Moscow said this put the scene of the accident at approximately 1,500 kilometres east of New York and Washington in the region of the main sea lanes between North America and Europe. A Western diplomat in Moscow said he believed all ballistic missiles on Soviet submarines in the North Atlantic are nuclear. In Washington, White House spokesman Roman Popaduk said, "we believe nuclear weapons are on board."

UNRWA voices concern over Rashidiyeh fighting

BEIRUT (R) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which looks after Palestinian refugees, expressed concern over fighting at Rashidiyeh camp in South Lebanon in a statement on Saturday. The statement quoted UNRWA Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli as saying: "I am deeply concerned about the fate of innocent civilians who are caught up in the fighting at Rashidiyeh." At least four people have been killed and more than 15 wounded since fighting broke out on Tuesday between Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen and Palestinians at the camp near the port city of Tyre. The clashes apparently began with the ambush of an Amal patrol near the camp, reportedly after supplies meant for the camp's estimated 20,000 residents were intercepted at an Amal roadblock. The combatants agreed to a ceasefire Friday night to enable representatives of the two sides seek a permanent settlement. The clashes were the first reported in Tyre since Israel withdrew the bulk of its troops from South Lebanon last year. Amal, which is opposed to any resurgence of Palestinian military power in Lebanon, wants the refugees to be dispersed. Reports from Sidon said Palestinian refugees at two camps on the city's outskirts went on strike on Saturday and a number of refugees staged a sit-in at the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in the city. The moves were in line with a call made Friday night by Palestinian "people's committees" in the Sidon area, who urged "nationalist and Islamic forces to intervene immediately to stop the attacks on Palestinian camps." They also called for the evacuation of wounded from Rashidiyeh and free entry of food supplies into the camp.

Peres: Peace is more important than coalition

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Saturday he would pursue Middle East peace negotiations even at the cost of bringing down the coalition government. "I intend to continue with the peace momentum, the peace initiative and if somebody tries to stop it he will endanger the existence of the government," Mr. Peres said on Israel Radio. Mr. Peres, leader of the Labour Party and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, leader of the Likud bloc, swap jobs next week under a power-sharing coalition agreement. Mr. Peres is committed to an international forum to accompany peace negotiations while Mr. Shamir insists on direct negotiation only. "There are differences and there are agreements (between the two parties), I can't demand that the differences disappear but I surely insist that the agreements will be respected completely," Mr. Peres said. The international forum... is an attempt to open the door for Jordan to join in the negotiations. To the best of my knowledge the Jordanians do agree that an international conference is not a substitute for direct negotiations, but a support for it," he said. Mr. Peres said the United States was acting as intermediary in preparing for a peace conference. He said "once the international forum opens it will divide itself into geographic committees of a bilateral nature and the negotiations will be direct between the parties concerned and each geographic committee will act independently of the proceedings of the other committees. It is understood that an international forum will not have the power to impose a solution nor the power to break an agreement once it is reached between the parties." Mr. Peres will step down as prime minister on Oct. 10. Mr. Shamir will present his government for parliamentary approval four days later.

West Bank deputies extend total support for government's action in occupied lands

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lower House of Parliament members representing West Bank constituencies issued a statement on Saturday voicing total support for the government's measures concerning the reopening of Jordanian banks in the Israeli-occupied territories, the implementation of a five-year development plan in the occupied lands and the endorsement of the appointment of three Arab mayors to West Bank cities. In the statement, carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the deputies said they were grateful for these measures and also for a decision by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai to allocate emergency funds for the implementation of projects that cannot be delayed in the West Bank. Following is the text of the statement: We, representatives of West Bank constituencies in Parliament, met in Amman on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1986, to hold a frank and objective discussion over the government's recent positive measures concerning West Bank municipalities, the reopening of banks and economic measures for the occupied territories and hereby announce the following: 1) Municipalities: In view of the general public feeling of constant apprehension and danger of having Israeli army officers handling municipalities affairs and its adverse effects on the daily lives of the citizens, it has been felt by all Arab citizens that Arab mayors should take over municipal affairs. The recent appointment of

three Arabs to take over the affairs of the municipalities of Hebron, Ramallah and Al Bireh was in line with public demand and to satisfy the desires of the Arab people under Israeli rule because such appointments mean better services supervised by responsible Arab people who feel that they should offer service to their countrymen. The appointments mean an end to the difficulties the Arab citizens had to face at the hand of the Israeli army officers who headed the municipal councils for years. Jordan, by endorsing the appointments, has shown total national responsibility towards the Arab kinsmen in the occupied territories and proved its genuine support for and interaction with the Arab people under Israeli rule. Therefore, we support the government's endorsement and its decision to include municipal programmes within the projected five-year development plan. 2) Banks: The reopening of banks closed by the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories is regarded as a positive measure aimed at protecting Arab savings and deposits, and offering guarantees through maintaining links and through control measures directed by the main branches in Amman and the Central Bank of Jordan. The bank branches will seek to extend loans and offer credit facilities which would ensure funds for Arab citizens for the implementation of economic projects that would finally help enhance the people's

(Continued on page 2)

Iraqi leader vows to crush Iran's new assault after jets raid Dezful

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes attacked two factories in western Iran, and President Saddam Hussein on Saturday vowed to crush Iran's expected major ground offensive against Iraq. By thwarting the long-awaited offensive, the Iraqi President said, "deep and serious chances of peace" will come about. A war communique said Iraqi warplanes attacked a paper mill and a sugar plant south of the western Iranian city of Dezful in the Khuzestan region. The Iraqi jets inflicted accurate and destructive strikes, reducing the installations to ashes, before returning safely to base. The raids were carried out at 2:30 p.m. (1130 GMT), it said. The communique, broadcast on Baghdad Radio, said the attacks were to deprive Iran of the resources it uses in its war against Iraq. In Tehran, the Iranian national news agency IRNA said 27

workers were killed in two Iraqi raids against industrial areas in the southern province in Khuzestan. The Baghdad communique said Iraqi warplanes launched two "lightning attacks on the paper and sugar factories south of Dezful at 1430 local (11:30 GMT)... scoring accurate and destructive blows, turning them into rubble and returning to base." In a 25-minute address to about 100,000 students and university professors undergoing training at military camps across the country, President Hussein said Iraqi mobilisation and military preparations have surpassed Iran's. "We have surpassed the enemy by far in our preparations, quantitatively and qualitatively, sufficient to defeat any reckless attack of any nature and size," he said in the address broadcast on Baghdad Radio. Iranian leaders and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini would "this time more than ever regret their aggression and mistake," the Iraqi president said. He branded the ayatollah as the "big crook." After the failure of the expected offensive, "firm peace will have deep and serious chances," President Hussein said. The students and professors were drafted early summer, and it appeared that the president's statement signalled the end of the training period. Describing the students and professors and the "incessant reserve," President Hussein said however that the trainees would not go to the battlefield unless needed. "What is available now is enough to foil any foolish Iranian attack... we need not send the students to the war fronts," he said. President Hussein said that return of students and professors to their studies was "the correct course."

U.S. 'closely following Gulf situation'

DUBAI (Agencies) — Rear Admiral H.J. Bersen, commander of the U.S. Middle East fleet, was quoted here Saturday as affirming that the United States was closely following developments in the Gulf region and would not allow Iran to intercept commercial vessels or carry out threats to close the Strait of Hormuz. Adm. Bersen disclosed that Soviet warships, normally present outside the Hormuz, were sighted in the Gulf waters last week after Iranian gunboats intercepted two Soviet freighters to search for Iraqi-bound goods. "Our forces are maintaining their presence in the region, along with forces from other states, to follow the situation closely and prevent any attempt to intercept our merchant vessels," the U.S. admiral told the newspaper Al Bayan in an interview. "We will also not allow the closure of the Strait of Hormuz which is vital for our interests," said Adm. Bersen in the interview conducted when his flagship, USS Lathrop, called on ports in the United Arab Emirates last week on a goodwill visit. The five-unit U.S. task force led by Lathrop rotates between the Indian Ocean and the Gulf waters, particularly since the Iran-Iraq war began spilling over on the sea lanes of the region three years ago. Navy task forces from the United Kingdom and France also maintain a presence in the Gulf waters, and the three Western powers are committed to guarantee freedom of navigation through the Hormuz, the southern gateway of the Gulf through which flows one-sixth of the non-communist daily supply of oil. The admiral said in the interview that Soviet warships have been present in the Indian Ocean "for ages."

That Soviet units were sighted inside the Gulf waters last week did not appear to be for military purposes "but may be related to the protection of their commercial vessels," he added. The Iranians, whose gunboats have intercepted scores of commercial vessels of different nationalities near the Hormuz as part of a blockade on Iraqi-bound goods, only last month stopped the first two Soviet freighters for an inspection. Iran's first interception of a U.S. freighter took place last January. In May, a U.S. warship barred interception of a second U.S. freighter. Defence ministers of the Saudi Arabian-led Gulf Cooperation Council member states were meanwhile locked behind closed doors in Muscat, Oman to devise collective defenses against Iranian assaults on Gulf sea lanes (See page 2).

Guerrillas threaten more attacks in France, Italy

BEIRUT (Agencies) — An underground group that has claimed responsibility for bombings in Paris has threatened more attacks in France and Italy if Arab prisoners in both countries are not freed and warned: "We will not wait indefinitely." The threat was made by an anonymous caller claiming to represent the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Prisoners telephoned to the Italian news agency ANSA in Beirut Friday night. The caller said: "This committee warns that our forces, allied with the armed progressive forces in France and Italy, will strike again inside France." "It will give no breathing space to the French government until our comrade, commandant Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, in prison under heavy security in France, is freed." The shadowy committee has claimed its operatives were behind five bombings in Paris last month that killed 10 people and wounded 162.

Pretoria to help businessmen to skirt effect of sanctions

CAPE TOWN (Agencies) — Deputy Finance Minister Kent Durr has told South African businessmen hit by U.S. sanctions they can ask the government for advice on "unconventional trade methods." Speaking to reporters in Cape Town, Mr. Durr said the sanctions, approved this week to press the white-dominated republic to end apartheid, were "ill-timed and misguided." Greater democracy and freedom went hand in hand with a developing economy and sanctions would strike at the ability of the economy to expand, he said. "The government's role is to advise — and we do — on unconventional trade methods. We have developed skills in the departments of trade and industry and finance to advise people on this level," he said. He gave no details. The sanctions took effect when the U.S. Senate overturned a veto by President Ronald Reagan on Thursday. They include a ban on imports of steel, iron, coal, uranium, textiles and agricultural produce from South Africa, no further U.S. investment and a cut in air links. The pro-government newspaper The Citizen said the sanctions would make survival instead of reform the greatest motivation in South Africa. It said Americans were no longer friends but "destructive and dangerous interventionists." The newspaper also said on Saturday several countries had offered to sell grain to South Africa to replace supplies that will no longer be bought from the United States. Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said Wednesday that South Africa would stop buying U.S. grain in response to the American ban on importing this country's farm goods. The Citizen said several unidentified countries had contacted South Africa offering to sell grain to replace that bought in the past from the United States as well as Canada and Australia, which also have imposed sanctions.

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GCC ministers discuss collective defence strategy

MUSCAT, Oman (AP) — Defence ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) met here Saturday behind closed doors to discuss a collective defence strategy with which to confront the offshoots of the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war on the region.

The focus of their deliberations was expected to be development of a unified air defence system and enhancement of their budding Gulf Rapid Deployment Force.

The alliance groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman. The Gulf Arab states grouped in the GCC in May 1981 in quest of economic integration and collective security.

Oman's Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defence, Fahd bin Teymour, delivered a brief address where he hailed the "successful steps" so far taken in the spheres of military cooperation. But he did not elaborate.

The ministers will submit a report on their deliberations to the next meeting of their heads of state at the 7th GCC summit conference scheduled for early November in Abu Dhabi.

GCC Secretary-General Abdullah Bishara affirmed that the agenda of the defence ministers included the Iran-Iraq hostilities and the so-called tanker war.

Cooperation in the defence sphere was stepped up by the GCC member countries as the dangers of the protracted war between their northern Gulf neighbours crept menacingly closer to their doorsteps.

Iran has been sending its warplanes and gunboats to raid neutral commercial ships sailing to and from GCC ports in retaliation for the Iraqi air and sea blockade on shipping lanes near its vital Kharg Island oil terminal.

Iranian gunboats regularly intercept commercial vessels near the strategic Hormuz Strait which is straddled by Oman.

The so-called tanker war has escalated in recent months, with the number of ships attacked this year almost double that of past years.

Iranian warplanes have also been spreading the scope of their attacks throughout the southern Gulf waters and selecting targets closer to GCC ports and offshore oil terminals.

Iranian leaders have been issuing threats against the GCC states mainly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, for the billions of petrodollars which they pour into Iraqi coffers to defray the war costs.

When Iranian forces entered into Iraq's southern Fao peninsula last February, they brought the war to within 15 miles (24 kilometres) from Kuwaiti islands.

GCC plans for a joint air defence system are boosted by the presence of the U.S.-made Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia also hosts in its

north eastern region of Hafr Al Baiten the budding GCC Rapid Deployment Force which is to be rushed to any GCC member country facing aggression.

The 3,000-strong force known as "Peninsula Shield," includes contingents from each GCC state and is equipped with aircraft and tanks.

Papers criticise U.S.

Meanwhile two Kuwaiti newspapers on Saturday discounted remarks by Secretary of State George Shultz that the United States is working for an end to the Gulf war, and accused Washington of supporting a continuation of the hostilities for achieving its aims.

A Kremlin official was meanwhile quoted in Al Khaleej newspaper of the United Arab Emirates as saying the Iran-Iraq hostilities could be brought to an end if the United States and the Soviet Union pooled their efforts with all parties interested in a settlement.

"Possibilities for a political settlement of the Gulf war exist," said the Soviet official, identified as deputy head for the Department of Foreign Media Yuri Sukhin. "There are overt possibilities of achieving that through the United Nations, if those possibilities are used effectively and by all parties interested in a political settlement including America and the Soviet Union."

He did not elaborate, but stressed Moscow was keen to see a quick end to the hostilities. He indicated readiness to coordinate with Washington toward that end.

But the Kuwaiti paper Al Seyassah contended that the United States wanted the war to continue between Iraq and Iran "to check any attempt by the (Iranian Communist) Tudeh Party to take over Tehran's theocratic regime... and stir metaphysics in the minds of Soviet Muslims to instigate them against the pragmatic and dialectic (Mikhail)

Gorbachev."

The paper was commenting on a statement made by Mr. Shultz during a meeting with foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council in New York on Wednesday.

"Our men should have asked Shultz... why the superpowers so far failed to shoulder their responsibilities in bringing the massacres taking place on the fringes of the Gulf oil lakes to an end," wrote Al Seyassah.

Al Seyassah contended Mr. Shultz would have provided "an evasive reply full of diplomatic jargon."

It added: "The United States wants this (Gulf) region to lose its civilisational achievements and travel back to backwardness and darkness, whereby it can be easily contained and subjugated."

Another Kuwaiti paper Al Rai Al Aam said "Shultz has reiterated his country's commitment to maintain freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz, but said nothing fruitful that can halt the Iran-Iraq war, the continuation of which constitutes a real challenge to the stability and security of this vital region of the world."

Changing the United States and Israel were supplying Iran with arms, it said "the objective appraisal of the U.S. policy on the Middle East and other parts of the world compel us not to trust the ambiguous statements of American officials."

"What is important for the Americans is to keep the Gulf oil reservoirs open and accessible for increasing the strategic stockpiles of industrialised countries, regardless of the continuation or escalation of the hostilities," Al Rai Al Aam added.

Soviet warships in Gulf

ABU DHABI (R) — A senior United States navy officer was quoted Saturday as saying Soviet warships were in the Gulf last week, possibly Soviet merchant ships from air attacks.

Rear Admiral Hal Bensen, commander of the U.S. Middle East Force, told the United Arab Emirates (UAE) daily Al Bayan:

"There were Soviet vessels in the Gulf last week, and I believe the Soviet presence could be intended to protect Soviet ships."

Israel again warns of war with Syria

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) — The Israeli chief-of-staff warned Saturday that Syria will start a war against Israel, but when or on what scale he did not say. He was interviewed in English on Israel Radio.

"I think there is a danger of a war with Syria. They (the Syrians) as far as they talk about it, as far as they prepare themselves, as far as they invest in military expenses... and of many, many other reasons based on the main ideology of the Syrians... are going to start a war against Israel," Lt.-Gen. Moshe Levy said.

"We cannot say when or at what scale," but the Israeli army is prepared he said.

Gen. Levy said the constantly changing political situation in the Middle East will "bring more potential enemies." Developments in the war between Iran and Iraq "may change the strategic environment and relationship in the whole Middle East, not only against Israel."

He said the threat of missiles and chemical weapons is not a new one and Israel has two answers to the threat. The first, he said, is to attack and the second is to protect civilians and installations in the rear.

Gen. Levy also said "the situation along the border with Lebanon is very delicate, very unstable... and we will protect our northern settlements... with the minimum force necessary."

In a separate interview on Israel Radio Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Israel would not expand the six to 10 mile (10 to 16 kilometres) wide Israeli-designated buffer zone in South Lebanon, but would consider the possibility of "temporary increased military activity north of the zone, if enemy action is stepped up."

Gen. Levy said that by acting against guerrillas in Lebanon and elsewhere, attacks against Israeli and Jewish targets can be reduced to a tolerable level.

Gen. Levy and Rabin were interviewed by Israel Radio to mark the beginning of the Jewish New Year which started Friday.

'U.S. will try to keep Qadhafi off balance'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Reagan administration has denied planting false stories in the press about Col. Muammar Qadhafi's intentions but refuses to promise not to use psychological warfare to keep the Libyan leader off balance.

President Reagan said the government did not deliberately plant a "disinformation" campaign among press and television reporters in August as part of a plan to oust Col. Qadhafi from power.

The controversy was set off earlier this week when the Washington Post newspaper reported the White House decided to leak stories that Col. Qadhafi was planning new acts of terrorism as part of its campaign of disinformation — the term used by intelligence analysts for planting false or misleading stories in the news media.

"We didn't tell any lies and we weren't doing any of these disinformation things that we've been cited for doing," Mr. Reagan shouted at reporters Friday as he boarded a helicopter for a weekend trip to the Camp David presidential retreat.

"We simply, as I've said before, wanted him to understand that if he tried any more of the same type of terrorist acts we would react," he said.

White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, pressed if it was administration policy to destabilise Col. Qadhafi, snapped: "You know better than that. There's no such policy."

Secretary of State George Shultz on Thursday denied there was an administration decision to lie to the media.

"I think, however, that if there are ways in which we can make

Col. Qadhafi nervous, why shouldn't we? Frankly, I don't have any problem with a little psychological warfare against Qadhafi," he said.

Mr. Shultz added: "As far as Qadhafi is concerned, we don't have a declaration of war, but we have something pretty damn close to it."

White House spokesman Larry Speakes, asked if the president agreed with Mr. Shultz, replied: "I would think so, yes."

Mr. Reagan himself, in a session with a group of syndicated columnists, made it clear the United States would not forego attempts to keep Col. Qadhafi guessing.

"Our position has been one in which we would just as soon have Mr. Qadhafi go to bed every night wondering what we might do."

Critics claimed the White House had undermined both its own credibility and that of the press in the incident.

They noted National Security Chief John Poindexter, who rarely speaks with reporters on the record, had said the August reports that Col. Qadhafi was about to launch new attacks and the United States was ready to respond militarily were "generally correct," according to Mr. Speakes.

It was also Mr. Poindexter, these critics noted, who said on the eve of the American landings in Grenada in October 1983 that reports of an imminent U.S. invasion of the Caribbean island were "preposterous."

Director Howard Simons of the Nieman Journalism Foundation, former managing editor of the Washington Post, said in a television interview: "How do you ever believe anything the

government says again? How do you know what they're telling you is true?"

Morton Halperin of the liberal American Civil Liberties Union called for legislation outlawing U.S. government disinformation campaigns.

The Senate Intelligence Committee has concluded that there was no policy decision by the Ronald Reagan administration to plant stories about Libya with U.S. news media.

In an interview Friday, committee staff Director Bernie McMahon said, however, that there probably are government officials who leak deliberate misinformation, or merely erroneous data, on any number of topics, to meet their own objectives.

Mr. McMahon said he saw little way to halt that practice, and that even news organisations would object to the rules which might stop it.

A swift inquiry by the committee staff was begun after the Washington Post report.

The White House has asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to find the source of the Post's report, and the source of a story in the Wall Street Journal that reportedly was generated by the disinformation plan, the New York Times reported in Saturday editions. It cited unidentified administration officials.

"Everyone's assuming Poindexter's memo was what was approved," Mr. McMahon said.

"Was there a policy decision to draft and place deliberately false stories in the American press or through agents of influence, either by the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) or outside the CIA in the National Security Council or the

State Department? The answer to that is no. There was no decision made to undertake such an activity."

The Senate committee looked into the matter because an executive order on intelligence issued by Mr. Reagan in 1981 authorised the CIA to conduct secret special activities, including disinformation campaigns, so long as they "are not intended to influence United States political processes, public opinion, policies, or media."

The Wall Street Journal, in an Aug. 25 story, reported that the United States and Libya were on a collision course and described "renewed Libyan backing for terrorism." The Post reported Thursday that the article contained "false information generated by the new plan."

Libya condemns U.S.

The Libyan ambassador to the United Nations said Friday that reports of a U.S. disinformation campaign against his country prove that the United States is using Libya as a scapegoat.

"The American people have been deceived, misguided. The press has been misused, to give false information," Ali Treiki said in an interview.

"I think it's up to the American people now to judge him (Reagan)," Mr. Treiki said. "We have said since long time that we are a scapegoat, used as a scapegoat and all this information about our country is false. Now it is proven what we have said."

He said the apparent desired effect of the campaign, to destabilise the Libyan government, had not taken place.

Kidnappers of Syrian diplomat made no demands

TEHRAN (R) — A Syrian diplomat kidnapped in Tehran and held for more than 24 hours said Saturday he did not know who his abductors were and they did not make any demands.

Resting at his residence, Ayad Saleh Al Mahmoud told Reuters by telephone, through a translator, that he had not been harmed by the kidnappers.

He said there were six or eight of them, all men.

Mr. Mahmoud, a minister-counsellor and charge d'affaires in Iran in the absence of an ambassador, said he was dropped off by his abductors at midnight (2030 GMT Friday) in Motahhari Street, in the same area of the capital as the Syrian embassy.

Tehran Radio said Friday that kidnappers stopped Mr. Mahmoud's car on his way home from the embassy at 8 p.m. (1630 GMT) on Thursday and carried him off in an ambulance after firing six shots.

Conscripts claim innocence at Cairo riot trial

CAIRO (R) — Defence lawyers demanded the release of 106 young Egyptian police conscripts charged with rioting and damaging property, after a supreme state security court Saturday postponed their trial for one month.

"We are innocent — we are just peasants who have done nothing," the teenagers yelled from a security cage inside a small courtroom in Cairo's Abbasiya suburb.

The Abbasiya defendants are among 1,324 low-paid police

conscripts currently on trial for their alleged part in riots last February in which at least 107 people were killed and more than 700 injured.

The conscripts were led into the cage in two batches. They groaned loudly when the postponement was announced and many shouted to the judge that they were not given enough to eat in prison.

Presiding Judge Wahid Shawki Al Sheikh said the court had been unable to photo-copy documents relating to the case in time for the hearing.

Defence lawyers argued that the technicality did not provide legal grounds for continued detention of the policemen.

One conscript bent double, clutching his stomach, as he was led into the cage.

Another showed reporters welts on his back which he said were caused by shots fired by army troops called in to quell the February violence.

Hotels, nightclubs, cars and other property worth at least \$150 million were destroyed in the rampage.

Deputies extend total support for government action

(Continued from page 1)

steadfastness and consolidate their presence in their soil.

Such banks would save the Arab citizens the trouble of resorting to Israel's banks for obtaining loans at high interest rates and mortgages that entail danger to Arab territory as such practice is considered as an Israeli trap for seizing Arab land and evicting Arab people from their homeland.

3) The Five-Year Plan: In view of the bad economic conditions in the occupied Arab land the five-year plan, as proposed by the government upon the King's directives, is bound to meet the needs of the Arab people. This

plan is to be regarded as an extension of Jordan's firm stand, upheld since the 1967 occupation, and the continued material and moral support extended to the Arab citizens on the West Bank during that period for enhancing their steadfastness.

It is unreasonable at all to regard such measures as having a political nature. They should rather be regarded as a reflection of Jordan's firm stand in support of the Arab people's steadfastness.

We therefore express our deep gratitude and appreciation to the prime minister for his decision to allocate additional funds to be spent immediately on certain sectors in the West Bank. We

hope the government would allocate further sums for other sectors.

We also overwhelmingly support the prime minister's statements which appeared in the local press concerning the government's recent decision and Jordan's policy towards the occupied territories.

We are quite confident that our kinsmen in the occupied West Bank would feel the positive outcome of these measures and their far-reaching objectives. We implore the Almighty God to help end Israel's occupation of our land and we hope that Jordan would continue to enjoy stability and security under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Hussein.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	23:00	23:57	24:00
Tel. 77111-14	News Summary	News Headline	Close down
PROGRAMME ONE			
18:30	Koran		
19:30	Programme review		
19:50	Cartoons		
20:30	Children programme		
21:30	Programme on Mother and Child		
22:30	Care		
18:30	Local Agricultural programme		
19:30	Local series		
19:50	Local programme		
20:30	Programme review		
20:50	News in Arabic		
21:30	Arabic series		
21:50	Local programme		
22:30	Tomorrow's programme		
23:00	News in Arabic		
23:30	News summary in Arabic		
23:50	Close down		
PROGRAMME TWO			
18:30	Le Village dans les cages		
19:30	Catherine		
19:50	News in French		
19:50	French varieties		
20:30	News in Hebrew		
20:30	News in Arabic		
21:30	Castel Benzer Show		
21:50	Documentary: Cosmos		
22:30	News in English		
22:50	Dalles		
RADIO JORDAN			
355 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM			
& partly on 92.0 KHz SW			
Tel. 77111-14			
07:30	Light Music		
07:30	Newsdesk		
08:30	Morning Show		
10:30	News Summary		
11:30	Pop Session		
11:30	In Concert		
12:30	News Summary		
12:30	Pop Session Contd.		
13:30	News Summary		
14:30	News Bulletin		
14:30	Instrumentals		
14:30	Science Report		
15:30	Concert Hour		
16:30	News Summary		
16:30	Local variety programme		
16:30	Old Favorites		
17:30	Listeners' Choice		
18:30	News Summary		
19:30	Jazz Hour		
19:30	Newsdesk		
19:30	Date with a Star		
20:30	Evening Show		
21:30	News Summary		
21:30	Evening Show Contd.		
21:30	News Summary		
22:30	Evening Show Contd.		

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	LECTURE	CLUB MEETING	THEATRE	CULTURAL CENTRES	MUSEUMS
EXHIBITION					
* Painting exhibition by Janet Venn-Brown at the Royal Cultural Centre. The exhibition runs through Oct. 10, 1986.	* At 7:00 p.m. today the American Centre will present Dr. William Cary in an illustrated lecture entitled, "Islamic Influences in American Architecture: A Transference of Forms." Dr. Cary is an architect and Director of Preservation for the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.	* Computer club meeting at 4:00 p.m. at the French School.	* The Amman Players are holding auditions for their pantomime tonight at 7:30 p.m. at the Hays Arts Centre. All those interested are welcome.	Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre Tel. 644371 British Council Tel. 6361478 French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009 Goethe Institute Tel. 641703 Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644303 Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777 Hays Arts Centre Tel. 661816 Hassan Youth City Tel. 641703 Y.W.C.A. Tel. 644251 Amman Municipal Library Tel. 637111 University of Jordan Library Tel. 643555	Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Medina and Jerusalem (4th to 18th centuries). The Rotunda Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cider). The
SERVICE CLUBS					
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.					
Rotary Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.					
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.					
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.					
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 981410.					
CHURCHES					
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdi, Tel. 637440. De la Saule Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757. Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, Tel. 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 678906. Assiout Catholic Church Ashrafiah, Tel. 771331. Assiout Orthodox Church Ashrafiah, Tel. 775261. St. Raphael's Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafiah, Tel. 771751. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Smeisani, Tel. 677534. Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Sani), Tel. 811295. Babylon Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, Tel. 608974.					
PRAYER TIMES					
04:11 Sunrise 05:33 Sunrise 11:25 Dhuhr 14:47 Asr 17:17 Maghrib 18:29 Isha					

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS: ALIA FLIGHTS

08:15	Aqaba (RJ)
09:30	Kuwait (RJ)
09:45	Jeddah (RJ)
09:50	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:55	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
17:30	Cairo, Aqaba (RJ)
17:30	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:40	Athens (RJ)
17:45	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
17:50	London (RJ)
18:00	Madrid, Rome (RJ)
18:05	Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
20:20	Paris, Geneva (RJ)
24:00	Baghdad (RJ)

OTHER AIRLINES

09:00	Berlin (IF)
10:00	Dubai (EK)
12:00	Baghdad (IA)
12:35	Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
13:05	Cairo (MS)
13:35	Kuwait (KU)
14:40	Tripoli (LN)
16:10	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
17:30	Athens, Damascus (OA)
19:10	Frankfurt (LA)
20:30	London (BA)

DEPARTURES: ALIA FLIGHTS

06:30	Aqaba (RJ)
08:30	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:30	Athens (RJ)
12:00	Cairo (RJ)
12:35	Vienna, New York (RJ)
19:30	Kuwait (RJ)
20:30	Baghdad (RJ)
20:30	Damascus (RJ)
21:00	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
21:05	Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)
21:10	Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
21:30	Cairo (RJ)
22:30	Bangkok (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS

02:30	Bucharest (RO)
06:20	Frankfurt (LH)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Kriti Emeraki
— Maran

Amin Kavar and Sons Company, with its new offices in Smeisani, at your service, tel. 603703/15.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Saturday rates

Local sell/buy rates in Jls

Belgian franc	81.8/ 85.6
Dutch guilder	150/ 151.9
French franc	51.9/ 52.3
Italian lira	24.4/ 24.6
Japanese yen (for 100)	220.9/ 223.4
Swedish crown	49.6/ 50
Swiss franc	208.4/ 211.8
U.K. sterling pound	490.8/ 496.6
U.S. dollar	340.8/ 343.7
W. German mark	168.9/ 171.3

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy, with northwesterly moderate winds. A slight increase in temperature is expected. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Amman	13/26
Aqaba	19/31
Deserts	12/28
Jordan Valley	21/33

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 23, Aqaba 30. Humidity readings: Amman 49 per cent, Aqaba 29 per cent.



Her Majesty Queen Noor on Saturday views a display of craftwork presented by a student at a United Nations Relief and Works Agency vocational training centre (Petra photo)

Queen visits UNRWA vocation training centre

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Saturday paid a visit to a vocational training centre at Muqablein which is run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and inspected its various sections and facilities.

The Queen visited the laboratories, the typing and secretarial department, and the dress making workshop and was briefed on the training courses offered by the agency to students.

Later, Queen Noor watched sports and recreational performances presented by children from the refugee camps of Souf, Jerash and Wahdat.

Some of the performers were handicapped and made a special effort for the display.

The Queen was met at the centre by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Duddin, the acting UNRWA Director in Jordan, the centre's director and notables from refugee camps in the Kingdom.

At the end of the visit, it was announced that upon the directives of Queen Noor, the Noor Al Hussein Foundation will provide the centre with educational aids and a computer for the benefit of the children.

Jordan continues activities to mark Arab child week

AMMAN (J.T.) — Activities marking Arab Children's Week in Jordan are going ahead and on Monday a celebration will be held at Al Nuzha community centre in Amman under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma.

The ceremony is being organised by the Jordan Care for the Children Society in cooperation with the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund, which is chaired by Princess Basma.

Taking part in the ceremony will be children from the community centres in Nuzha, Madaba, Ma'ala, Hissab and Ma'in who will present performances and play music.

In Irbid, Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin on Saturday opened a children's festival at Irbid Municipality. The week-long festival will feature artistic and folkloric events.

Also on the occasion of the Week of the Arab Child, 50 children from the Amman community centre run by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development on Saturday visited Al Hussein Youth City, the Martyr's Monument and the Birds Garden. The children were taken on the tour under the supervision of a committee representing the Queen Alia Society for the Rehabilitation of the Hearing Impaired.

In Ma'an, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported that preparations were made for implementing a comprehensive programme on the occasion. This will involve the participation of local government departments,

the Princess Basma Centre for Social Services and other institutions and charitable societies in the city.

The week-long activities will include art exhibitions, recreational programmes and other events. According to Mr. Mahmoud Ulayyan, director of the Social Development Department in Ma'an, the city and its neighbouring region has 21 kindergartens that care for 840 children, under the supervision of 50 teachers and nurses. He said his department was urging various population centres and villages to set up charitable societies and kindergartens.

Jordan began its celebrations of Arab Children's Day and week of the Arab Child on Oct. 1. The activities for the event have been prepared jointly by a special committee in charge of organising the celebrations and the Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

The activities aim at making the public more aware of society's role in providing primary health care services to children.

As part of the programme, the foundation will distribute gifts to children in social institutions, hospitals and camps.

As part of the week's events there have been cultural and artistic activities, including performances, plays and outings in addition to exhibitions, games and puppet shows.

On the sixth and last day, a number of seminars will be organised in various governorates and speakers will talk about the Arab League charter on the rights of the Arab child and about mother and child care.

Conference on caring for the deaf opens today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, the fifth conference of the Arab Union for Deaf Care Societies opens Sunday at the Royal Cultural Centre. Delegations from Arab and foreign countries and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) will take part in the six-day meeting. The conference is organised by the Jordan Charitable Society for the Care of the Deaf (JCSCD), a non-profit group which provides medical, social and educational care to the Jordanian deaf. Queen Noor is the society's honorary president.

Other co-sponsors include the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund, Yarmouk and Jordan universities, the Ministry of Education and other charitable organisations in Jordan. Conferences will meet in morning and afternoon sessions to discuss a variety of subjects related to deaf affairs as well as discussing a number of research papers presented by several Jordanian and foreign specialists. In addition, the participants will take part in field trips to the JCSCD school for the deaf in Ramtha, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development's "Hope Centre" and to the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund's hearing centre.

The conference's agenda includes discussing a project for improving the deaf sign language

and unifying Arab sign language, a protocol for safeguarding Arab deaf children's rights, improving curricula taught at deaf schools and other issues. Among the research papers submitted, one deals with a survey of sign language for deaf children nine years and older at Jordanian deaf societies, another is entitled "The hearing impairment in Jordan," and the "use of computers for teaching the deaf," and other papers on the application of deaf sign language in Jordan.

The conference — which includes participants from Britain, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, UNESCO and Jordan — is financed by proceeds from JCSCD's charitable activities and by donations from society members and donors. In preparation for the conference, the JCSCD formed an executive committee to supervise the preparations for the conference's convening. The committee is chaired by Dr. Hassan Badran, and includes in its membership Dr. Farouq Al Rousan and Dr. Mousa Al Jamal from the University of Jordan, Dr. Nasr Al Ali from Yarmouk University, Mr. Ismail Abdul-Qader from the Ministry of Labour, Dr. Haifa Abu Ghazaleh from the Ministry of Education, Dr. Sameer Jahshan and Dr. Mohammed Al Sukhman from the JCSCD and Mr. Jubran Oweis from the Royal Medical Services.

The conference's sessions will be held at the Jerusalem Hotel.

Prince Hassan chairs meeting on exploiting Jordan's natural resources

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Saturday visited the Prime Ministry where he met with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

The Crown Prince also chaired a meeting to discuss the exploitation of natural resources in the Kingdom and reviewed a comprehensive scheme to exploit Jordan's minerals.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply Rajai Muasher, who also is chairman of the Shediya phosphate project executive committee, chairman of the Arab Potash Company (APC) board of directors Omar Abdullah, APC Director General Ali Nsour, Director General of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company Wasef Azar and Dr. Ahmad Mango from the private sector.

Crown Prince inspects municipality projects

Also on Saturday, Crown Prince Hassan called at Amman Municipality where he met with Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh in the presence of Ministry of Planning Secretary General Ziyad Fariz. The Crown Prince chaired a meeting to discuss regional planning for the Greater Amman area as well as a draft comprehensive plan for developing the area until 2005.

The Crown Prince also visited the northern Amman development project where he saw the designs and plans of the project which entails setting up a new housing estate with all basic services as well as a public shopping centre.

Prince Hassan concluded his tour with a visit to the Roman amphitheatre in downtown Amman where he inspected measures taken to transform the amphitheatre and the surrounding districts into a tourist area in the centre of Amman.

Visit to Tunisian industrial exhibition

Also, Saturday Crown Prince



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Saturday chairs a meeting at the Prime Ministry (above) to discuss long-term policies for exploiting Jordan's natural resources. Also Saturday, the Crown Prince visited Amman Municipality where he was briefed on development plans for the Greater Amman area by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh (centre) — Petra photos



Hassan paid a visit to the Tunisian industrial exhibition which is displaying products ranging from textiles and materials to furniture and kitchen utensils. Prince Hassan expressed interest in the items on show and praised the high quality of the products. He also said Jordan and Tunisia should launch joint industrial ventures benefiting both countries.

A total of 104 companies and organisations representing the private and public sectors in Tunisia are participating in the week-long exhibition which was opened last Saturday. The total value of products displayed at the exhibition is estimated at \$1 million.

Last February, a Jordanian exhibition was held in Tunis in accordance with a protocol signed by the two countries to promote the exchange of trade and economic cooperation.

Prince Hassan was accompanied on the tour by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh.

UNICEF, WHO and local experts study immunisation campaigns

By A Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — An international study on child immunisation and health care in Jordan has come to a close and experts are putting together data collected during field surveys and interviews with urban as well as rural families.

The study was jointly conducted by experts from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Ministry of Health. Findings of the study are expected to be announced on Oct. 11 by the Ministry of Health.

A part of the global campaign to protect children against killer diseases, the survey is aimed at assessing the various aspects of the campaign and determining ways and means to improve it if and where necessary, according to UNICEF officials.

Teams of experts covered over 3,000 households in various regions of the Kingdom during the study for first-hand information and familiarity with Jordan's national immunisation campaign. Two of the experts, Dr. Marc Laforce — a WHO consultant and professor of medicine at the University of Colorado — and Dr. Nick Ward, regional adviser at the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Office in Egypt, spoke to the Jordan Times outlining the main aims of the survey and their experience in Jordan.

Dr. Ward explained that the survey was part of the UNICEF/WHO international campaign to achieve the goal of "universal immunisation of children by 1990." The campaign entails vaccinating children against six major killer diseases — diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, polio and tuberculosis.

The findings of the survey conducted in Jordan, along with similar studies in a number of

other countries, will help the international campaign in many ways, Dr. Laforce said. "They will provide valuable insight into the various approaches taken by various countries and how effective they are," he said, explaining that successful and highly effective approaches could be emulated by other countries. Furthermore, shortcomings, if any, could be pinpointed and necessary action could be taken to rectify them, he added.

In-depth analysis

The sum total of the survey is simple; an in-depth analysis of how a particular country handles the immunisation campaign, how effective the campaign is, whether something could be done to accelerate and better the process and what lessons could be learnt for implementation in other countries.

Another highlight of the survey is that the experts who are involved in it could be described as "neutral observers carrying out an objective analysis."

Apart from Dr. Laforce, an American, and Dr. Ward who is from Britain, the team that conducted the study in Jordan included one expert each from Egypt, Iran and India in addition to two officials from the local UNICEF office in Amman and representatives of the Ministry of Health. Each of the group members are highly qualified personnel in their own fields of specialisation.

Dr. Ward and Dr. Laforce said it was too early to provide any detail of the findings of the study in Jordan. "We are still in the process of putting together raw information," said Dr. Laforce.

However, he said he was "very impressed" with the record of the Ministry of Health in providing basic healthcare facilities and the attention the Jordanian

Kayed outlines procedures for issuing temporary passports to Gazans

Interior minister describes Jordan's decision as a 'humanitarian' move to facilitate travel procedures, improve living standards for displaced persons

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed on Saturday outlined reasons which prompted Jordan to grant three-year temporary passports to Gazans and the rules and regulations governing the application and issuance process for these passports.

"It is a humanitarian and nationalist decision taken by His Majesty King Hussein to facilitate travel procedures and to improve the living standards for Gazans residing in Jordan," the minister said in a press conference. It has no other dimension whatsoever, he added.

Outlining the measures and procedures governing the issuance of temporary passports, Mr. Kayed said that those entitled to Jordanian passports should be Gazan refugees residing permanently in the Kingdom. The definition of a refugee, according to the minister, is one who fled his homeland in the aftermath of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and in subsequent years until 1971.

Continuous residence

Those who cannot prove that they came to the East Bank between 1967 and 1971 are requested to produce documents indicating they have been legally resident in Jordan for ten successive years or longer, he said.

Palestinian refugees from territories occupied in 1948 who came to Jordan between December 1948 and February 1954 are also considered as

Jordanian citizens in compliance with the Kingdom's constitution. Those included in this category are entitled to obtain temporary passports since they arrived in the Kingdom when the Jordanian nationality law was issued, the minister said.

Palestinians who came to Jordan following the issuance of the law and until the 1967 war are requested to prove that they have been legally resident in Jordan for more than ten years, he continued.

However, for a Gazan to obtain a temporary passport he or she must carry an Egyptian laissez-passer and must not bear any other nationality, the minister said.

Requirements

Applications from Gazans over 16 years of age who have a record of good behaviour, without a conviction and not wanted by police departments will be considered provided they fulfil all the conditions to make the application legal, he told reporters at the Ministry of Interior which was packed to the seams with people presenting their applications.

The ministry is able to deal with

and complete the procedures for approximately 500 applications each day, the minister said, adding that he expected between 50 and 60,000 people to benefit from the recent decision. The ministry has received 2,400 applications since the beginning of October.

According to Mr. Kayed, the applications take about a week to be completed as they are subsequently sent to concerned departments for various checks and clearance procedures.

Holders of three-year temporary passports will not be subject to military service as holding the passport does not make them Jordanian citizens. Gaza Strip was under Egypt's administration before the 1967 war and Gazans residing in Jordan still obtain Egyptian-issued laissez-passers which are renewed on an annual basis from the Egyptian Embassy in Amman.

In 1969, Jordan issued one-passports to a number of refugees but the passports were never renewed and the decision was later repealed.

In his meeting with the press, the minister called on holders of one year temporary Jordanian passports to renew their passports in accordance with the new regulations. However, he requested the concerned authorities to give priority to those who have never held Jordanian passports in order to ease pressure on the ministry.

Jordanian embassies abroad will start issuing passports to those whose laissez-passers contain Jordanian re-entry visas, the minister said.

JEA issues communique on energy consumption

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 562,400,354 kilowatts of electricity were consumed during the second quarter of this year compared with 530,311,990 kilowatts of electricity in the same period of last year, registering an increase of 5.9 per cent, the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) announced on Saturday.

According to a communique issued by the JEA, until the end of June 1986, a total of 1,102,801,125 kilowatts of electricity were used in comparison with 1,036,987,980 kilowatts in the same period of last year.

The JEA's report, which was issued two days after Jordan switched back to winter time, said that electricity consumption by industrial institutions decreased from 33.2 per cent to 29.5 per cent.

The authority will issue a full statistical report on the benefits of adopting summer and winter time in the country but in the meantime Saturday's communique said that electricity consumption during the second quarter of this year in the area of JEA's concessions (the Jordan Valley, Aqaba, Ma'an and the south of the Kingdom) increased by 8.3 per cent in comparison with a 7.9 per cent increase registered during the same period of last year.

The JEA's communique went on to say that electricity consumption falling within the distribution services of the Jordan Electricity Company (Amman Governorate) and Balqa Governorate increased to 48.8 per cent in 1986 in comparison with 46.2 per cent registered last year and electricity consumption in the concession area of the Irbid District Electricity Company (IDECO) in Irbid and Ma'arra increased to 10.7 per cent in 1986 from 10.6 per cent in 1985.

In a related development, the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) in cooperation with the JEA is selecting new areas in the Kingdom's southern parts where oil shale is found in abundant quantities to determine the feasibility of using this mineral for electricity generation.

The NRA is currently holding contacts with several specialised foreign companies to reach the best means of burning oil shale to generate electricity instead of using the distillation method.

The Jordan News Agency Petra, describing the NRA's step, said it comes as part of the authority's programmes for finding alternative sources for generating energy.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dajani chairs railway board meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Transport Rajai Dajani on Saturday chaired a meeting of the Hijaz Railway board. The meeting discussed and later endorsed the railway's draft budget for 1987 and its list of government vacancies.

ARA reviews urban development plans

AQABA (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Aqaba Regional Authority (ARA) on Saturday to discuss issues related to a feasibility study to develop the areas of Shaleih and Aqaba's old city. The meeting, which was attended by ARA Director General Bassam Qaqish, Director General of the Urban Development Department Hisham Al Zaghra, ARA Secretary General Duried Mahasneh and the under secretary at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment. A consultative team from the Urban Development Department also discussed a feasibility study on developing some of Aqaba's regions. The feasibility study is expected to be discussed with the World Bank to start implementing the Aqaba urban development scheme for the Shaleih area and the old city.

FAO organises marketing seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional seminar on planning and developing agricultural marketing policies for the Near East opens its sessions here on Monday. The seminar, which is organised by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), will discuss regional working papers on marketing policies in addition to seven major working papers on medium-range marketing plans, the role of the private and public sectors and agricultural corporations in developing marketing procedures and fixing prices. FAO Assistant Director General and regional representative Salah Jouma' will outline the organisation's role in supporting marketing policies in developing countries through preparing studies on the issue.

RSCN president returns from Italy

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) Anis Muasher returned to Amman on Friday after taking part in an international conference held recently in Italy to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the international fund for the conservation of nature. The four-day conference discussed world efforts to conserve natural resources and the importance of promoting public awareness in this field. During the conference Mr. Muasher held talks with the fund's board of directors and other concerned organisations on the possibility of setting up an Arab institution for the conservation of nature to be based in Amman as well as joint Arab projects for the conservation of nature and wildlife.

Hawari inspects Juwaideh-Swaqa road

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Public Works Under Secretary Khalaf Al Hawari on Saturday inspected progress of work on the Juwaideh-Swaqa highway project, which is expected to be completed by the end of 1987. Work on the JD 19 million project started in 1984. Following his inspection tour, Mr. Hawari held a working meeting at the site during which he and the contractors discussed means of increasing their production capacity. Mr. Hawari said that 53 per cent of work on the highway has been completed and added that work on the most difficult part of the road, uphill towards Dab'aa, will be done before the end of November to facilitate the movement of trucks through this area before winter.

ASMO to hold session on Oct. 13

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (ASMO) general committee will hold its 19th session here on Oct. 13. The four-day meetings will discuss the organisation's programmes for the year 1986 as well as its budget and working programmes for next year. Delegates from 18 ASMO member countries will take part in the meetings.



Mothers and children congregate at a Ministry of Health medical centre for free vaccinations and immunisation during an intensive campaign carried

out in March this year to protect Jordanian mothers and children (Petra photo)

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Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

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Sunday's Economic Pulse

A sense of priority is missing

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

PROPER management of a national economy is basically a true sense of priorities — the ability to put first things first. The dismal science of economics is no more than the wise allocation of scarce resources to produce the highest possible returns, or generate the greatest possible utility.

The implementation of any project would not be labelled as wrong or inappropriate unless we are able to use the same resources to implement another project which we need more badly, or which is less costly and or more useful.

The planned highway along the Dead Sea has a utility beyond doubt, but its utility is not more than 10 per cent of that I would

assign to the road between Amman and Irbid, the third largest city in Jordan. To connect the Northern Jordan Valley region to the Southern ghors and Aqaba is certainly a brilliant project. But it is true that very little traffic exists between the two areas relative to the extremely over-crowded road between Irbid and Amman, where we have an accident prone, narrow and snake-like, road where travelling is risky.

The electrification of the road between Sweileh and Wadi Seer, the highway to Queen Alia International Airport and the highway to Zarqa are also examples of misallocation of funds, since it seems that we are

the first country to light its highways instead of following the example of many countries by proper marking of roads. This electrification, in a very condensed manner, is not acceptable because it means huge waste of energy, with a consequent rise in imported oil bill and the import of costly equipment to cater for expansion whether needed or otherwise.

The six twin-engine Airbus aircraft, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline has just leased are definitely very modern and economical, but the deal will cost our economy hundreds of millions of dollars, in foreign exchange outlay, over twelve years, without any substantial contribution to our

gross domestic product, the creation of new jobs, encouragement of incoming tourism, or the generation of foreign currencies.

Another example of economic mismanagement is the recent news that telecommunication authorities are considering the introduction of portable "pocket" telephones. Our experience with motor car telephones, which cost JD 5 million, has proved that they were not needed nor that they have a market. Portable telephones are no doubt a nice invention to enhance the quality of life in affluent societies. Well I do not see the average citizen in Jordan caring much for a pocket telephone or a car telephone until

every house has a telephone and every second street corner has a public telephone.

All these projects, seem to jump from nowhere to the forefront without any reasonable justification, taking over the priority of other more basic needs, despite all the difficult economic circumstances the country is passing through. It is perhaps not a coincidence that all these projects involve extensive imports, which would widen the deficit in our balance of payments, worsen our external debt position and increase the burdens of debt service at a time when we should be striving to achieve just the opposite of these results.

May be I have to apologise to

my readers for wasting their time to demonstrate the obvious, but Jordan is one of the countries where a journalist can write an excellent and daring article without going above the obvious views that should be taken for granted. This is so because in our economic behaviour we seem not to abide even by the obvious, and sometimes we seem to lose all together our sense of priorities.

If we continue to spend our scarce resources on luxurious needs, time will come when we find ourselves deprived from the basic necessities. Of course I have to admit that my own judgments on the priority of a given project are not infallible. May be others see what I do not see.

Constructive sanctions

THE U.S. House and Senate vote this week to override Reagan's veto of economic sanctions against South Africa marks a major turning point in U.S. policy. The struggle over South African policy between the Reagan administration and Congress, and within Congress between the Democratic-controlled House and the Republican-controlled Senate, has been going on for years. Up until now, the administration has succeeded in preventing major sanctions and in pursuing its policy of "constructive engagement."

But the bankruptcy of this policy has become all too obvious to many in the United States. This overriding of a presidential veto, requiring two-thirds of both houses of Congress, is a direct challenge to President Reagan's authority. It is the first time that the Congress has overridden a presidential veto on a foreign policy issue in the six years of Reagan's presidency.

This extraordinary measure reflects a growing sense of frustration among political leaders and among the American people as a whole. Both Democratic and Republican congressmen have watched as the South African government has perpetrated acts that most of the world condemns — attacking neighbouring African countries, frustrating the Namibians desire for independence, and most recently, instituting martial law and brutally repressing its black inhabitants. All the while, the Reagan Administration continued to maintain that sanctions would destroy American influence and would hurt blacks. But, what kind of influence did America have, many began to ask. If the South African government felt no restraints on its actions? And when black African leaders, including moderates such as Archbishop Tutu, condemned "constructive engagement" and called for sanctions, how could the U.S. pretend that it was acting in the best interest of South African blacks. It is no coincidence that the only supporters of the Reagan administration policy in South Africa have been members of P.W. Botha's government.

Now, hopefully, the Congress will be able to change the direction of U.S. policy. These sanctions, together with the recent EC vote, are a step in the right direction. Much more needs to be done; much stronger measures need to be taken. Hopefully, what has been done so far will send a signal to the South African government that it does not have the support of the West, that it is alone in the world.

If P.W. Botha can be believed, the South African government is willing to go it alone. Perhaps, the economy can withstand the pressure. If so, South Africa might face years, if not decades, of bloody civil war. One can only hope that it does not come to that. But, whether or not economic sanctions are ultimately successful in ending apartheid, they are necessary for the West, and in particular the United States, to distance itself politically and morally from South Africa's racism and repression.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Constant policy

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai spoke in an interview with Monte Carlo radio, explaining that Jordan's administrative and economic measures taken recently are complementary to those this country has followed since the 1967 occupation. He said that supporting the Arab brothers in the West Bank is a clear display of national commitment to them, and is a national practice and a shouldering of national duty. Jordan, he said, is keen on helping the Palestinians to maintain Arab identity and Arab land of Palestine in the face of continued Israeli arbitrary measures. These measures, he said, can in no way mean that Jordan was normalising its relations with the Israeli enemy nor can they mean that Jordan was seeking new Palestinian leaderships. Jordan supported the appointment of Arabs to head municipal committees in the West Bank because this measure is bound to enhance the Arab stand. Jordan's approval does not mean any change to its national policy. It must be said that the reopening of the Cairo-Amman Bank in Nablus came as a result of relentless Jordanian efforts at the international level to force Israel to change its attitude with regard to Jordanian financial institutions which it closed down after the 1967 occupation. But this success can in no way mean any change in Jordan's national policies. The banks will be under full control from Amman and no person with an Israeli nationality can deal with them in any way.

Al Dustour: Helping the West Bank

IN his interview with Monte Carlo radio, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai shed light on all aspects of Jordanian policy with regard to the Arab people under Israeli rule. He spoke frankly about Jordan's plans and measures to extend support to the steadfastness of this people for the sake of enabling them to resist Israeli arbitrary measures. He said that the five-year plan for the West Bank was one facet of this support that has been part of Jordan's task since Israel occupied the territory in 1967. For Jordan, the appointment of three Arabs to head municipal committees represents a gain for the Arab Palestinian cause because such appointment reaffirms Arab presence and identity and lends further support for the steadfastness of the Arab people now under Israeli rule. These men are now replacing Israeli army officers who had earlier ruled Arab towns and controlled Arab destiny in their regions. The prime minister also spoke about the opening of branches of Jordanian banks in the West Bank and said that the measure is intended as a means of protecting local Arab savings and at the same time giving momentum to economic developments in the Israeli-held Arab territory. Such banks, he said, can offer credit and undertake financing of projects for stimulating economy and enhancing Arab steadfastness.

Sawt Al Shaab: Amal's misgivings

THE Shi'ite Amal movement seems to have adopted aggression as a profession because it has been practising it over the past years against the Palestinians and the other Lebanese factions. The Amal movement is nowadays escalating its attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and other parts of Lebanon at a time when all efforts are being made to secure a withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon in implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 425. The Amal movement earlier launched attacks on the United Nations forces and also engaged other factions in battles inside and outside the Lebanese capital. Over the past few years Amal movement has launched attacks on Sabra and Shatila camps and Palestinian and Lebanese forces instead of employing its weapons to fight the common Israeli enemy and instead of focusing attention on the liberation of South Lebanon. The killing of Palestinians and the continued attacks on their camps and on the Lebanese forces can only benefit the Israeli enemy. Such internal fighting triggered by the Amal movement can only help to dissipate Lebanese efforts and place more obstacles in the way of achieving reconciliation between the warring factions of Lebanon and offer a good service to the Israeli enemy.

Egyptian leader faces formidable challenge

By John Rogers
Reuters

CAIRO — Hosni Mubarak starts a sixth year as Egypt's president with a formidable challenge: How to enforce economic reforms without provoking unrest in the most populous Arab country.

He has set himself the task of guiding Egypt through a bout of belt-tightening imposed by heavy debt payments and hard currency shortages as a result of the oil price slump.

"He may need to clamp down the lid to keep in the steam," said a diplomat.

Foreign economists compare Egypt's mix of oil dependence, heavy indebtedness, high population growth and political volatility to Mexico's.

Mubarak, 58, has cooled the political temperature since the turmoil of October 6, 1981, when Islamic hardliners in the army gunned down the flamboyant, autocratic President Anwar Sadat at a military parade.

The assassination thrust the plain-talking, square-jawed former air force chief, then vice-president, into a job he had not sought and for which, some then said, he was unsuited.

Five years later, he is still imprinting his low-key approach to statecraft on a country which had grown accustomed to Sadat's flair and, before him, to the forceful personality of Socialist President Jamal Abdul Nasser.

Mubarak's rule has been dogged rather than spectacular. "He does not provoke much reaction among the people," said an Egyptian businessman. "Perhaps he has given them too little to shout against."

Mubarak rounded off his fifth year in power by playing host to Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres for summit talks last month. But he has made little headway in turning Sadat's 1979 peace with Israel into a wider Arab-Israeli understanding.

In the past year, Mubarak weathered two crises — the Achille Lauro hijack and a mutiny by low-paid conscript police — and he faces a long-term challenge from fundamentalists who want mainly-Muslim Egypt run under Islamic laws.

But it is on the economic front that a daunting task confronts him, with Egypt now seeking standby assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and rescheduling of part of its \$38 billion foreign debt payments.

Despite the political and economic strains, Mubarak has maintained Egyptian-style democracy, in which opposition parties function openly but within the confines of a state of emergency.

Imposed after Sadat's assassination, the emergency powers allow detention for questioning without charges and enable security authorities to ban demonstrations and strikes.

Although military leaders display no taste for political power, the army, called in to quell last February's security police riots, is a latent power underpinning the government.

"Egypt will muddle through," is the conventional response whenever the country faces seemingly disastrous problems.

But if economic reforms spark serious unrest, iron-fist backing may be needed to help the muddling through.

During a spell of political tension in February, Mubarak accused the opposition of wanting anarchy. "The alternatives to democracy are frigid and serious, and I hope I do not have to resort to them," he said, in what many Egyptians saw as a hint of martial law.

Mubarak's approach so far to Egypt's economic woes has been one of stealth — avoiding abrupt action which would spark a repetition of rioting that broke out when bread prices were increased



suddenly in 1977.

The IMF's economic medicine may require the government to move more swiftly than it wishes.

The fund's executive board is due to meet in Washington, coincidentally on the fifth anniversary of Sadat's murder, to consider Egypt's request for what diplomats say is about \$1 billion in standby credits over two years.

The IMF wants Cairo to streamline its four-tier exchange-rate system, to whittle down its \$4 billion budget deficit and to slash longstanding state subsidies on staple consumer items. Negotiations are expected to start if the IMF board gives the green light.

Successive governments have cut subsidies on petrol, electricity, bread and other basics. Prime Minister Ali Louti last month raised bread prices by reducing the size of a two-cent loaf.

The 51 million Egyptians have absorbed such measures without evident fuss despite inflation of 15 to 20 per cent and static living standards.

But further cutting of price props will mean more austerity — and more uncertainty.

The only certainty, foreign economists say, is that the crisis would be worse if Egypt did not seek debt rescheduling and IMF support.

Western businessmen give Mubarak credit for trying to maintain the free-market capitalist system introduced under Sadat despite cumbersome state-run industries and leaden, bloated bureaucracy inherited from Nasser when he died 16 years ago.

Mubarak has also tried to modernise Cairo's infrastructure, continuing projects for new sewage networks and an underground railway and revamping its telephone system.

Western diplomats say he has full backing from the United States and European Community countries as he approaches the IMF.

Behind U.S. and European concern is the fear of the impact of serious turmoil in Egypt, which underlined its strategic position 30 years ago when Nasser seized control of the Suez Canal linking the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

Mubarak has maintained solid ties with the United States, ensuring continued U.S. aid for the economy and the armed forces of over \$2 billion a year.

He has also presided over a modest revival in Egypt's ties with the Soviet Union, ending a three-year rift with Moscow in 1984 by swapping ambassadors.

His meeting with Peres injected "symbolic warmth" into relations soured by Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Most Arab League members still officially shun Egypt, although Jordan restored ties with Cairo two years ago and Djibouti followed suit this week.

But rather than his foreign policy and efforts to bring about a Middle East peace, it is likely to be Mubarak's prowess in the economic battle now looming that will determine whether he succeeds as Egypt's leader.

After attempt to slay Pinochet, his regime gets more repressive

By Roger Cohen
The Wall Street Journal

SANTIAGO, Chile — Alfredo Diaz's hands are bloody as he emerges from the butcher store where he works, but the rest of him is more of a mess.

He has very little hair. This month, soldiers slashed off most of it, then stuffed it in his mouth. His wrists are dotted with circular burn marks. The soldiers snubbed out their cigarettes on him. His face is cut and his eyes are restless with fear. They finished by dumping him naked in a pond.

Mr. Diaz, who lives in the La Victoria slum on the outskirts of this polluted city, is an ordinary victim of the military regime of Gen. Augusto Pinochet. He says he has never been politically active. Just down the road, the same claim is made by Juan Pablo, a 14-year-old schoolboy who nervously pulls back a hood to reveal a gashed and swollen cheek still suppurating from wounds inflicted by soldiers' rifle butts. (The boy refuses to tell his last name).

These apparently random doses of torture came in the days following the Sept. 7 assassination attempt on Gen. Pinochet. Many Santiago residents say the country's everyday oppression has become more arbitrary and violent since then.

Pervasive violence

"Perhaps the most prevalent disease here in recent years," says Jorge Jimenez de la Jara, a leading doctor, "has been torture."

Nobody knows just how widespread such violence is. Unidentifiable figures in military fatigues patrol Santiago, riding on the back of unmarked pickup trucks that look as if they have been borrowed from a local farmyard. Four opposition figures are found murdered in the space of a week, and the authorities say they know nothing about the deaths. People disappear. Last year alone, according to the U.S. State Department, 564 people reported being kidnapped by "unknown individuals," and most of these said they suffered physical and mental abuse.

"This," says a West European diplomat, "is a country that has lost all reference points. Nothing that happens can be measured. All that people have are memories."

President Pinochet's rule has lasted 13 years. He seized power in 1973 in a military coup that deposed democratically elected Marxist President Salvador Allende. Under a constitution approved in 1980, a one-candidate plebiscite is to be held in 1989 that could keep the 70-year-old general in power until 1998. If he, or some other candidate the military junta designates, doesn't win approval in the plebiscite, multi-party elections are to be held in 1990.

Doubts about election

But the declaration of a state of siege following the assassination attempt has reinforced a widespread sense that the election process is subject to the president's whim. It also has led to a climate of acute repression, which Western diplomats compare with Chile's last state of siege, between November 1984 and June 1985, and with the harshest periods since the Pinochet coup.

In La Victoria, the most conspicuous victim has been the neighbourhood's French priest, Father Pierre Dubois, who was arrested and expelled after an attempted assassination. On the railings around the makeshift church where he worked, people have stuck shreds of black garbage bags: an inexpensive expression of mourning. On the church itself are painted the words "Christ came to liberate the oppressed."

The 35,000 inhabitants of this slum live in oppressive conditions. Many earn no more than the

minimum wage of \$25 a month. Their homes are often a single room; their nights, since the assassination attempt, are punctuated by violence as the military sweep through the area. The priest was much loved, partly because he ran a canteen for the hungry and a children's nursery.

Fearful crowd

A crowd of 50 gathered around the church is angry and views an outsider with suspicion. Like many Chileans, these are reluctant to speak publicly about political topics, fearing violent reprisals. "The government destroys our homes," says Eran Leon, the only one in the throng who will give his name. "Just because we're hungry, we're unemployed and we want freedom, we're labeled as Communists."

Gen. Pinochet's junta believes Santiago slums like La Victoria, which account for more than a third of Santiago's population of four million, are main sources of support for the Communist Party and leftist guerrilla groups. The junta says the assassination attempt and the police's recent discovery of huge arms caches in several parts of the country, including over 3,000 U.S. M-16 rifles dating from the Vietnam era and almost 2,000 Soviet grenades — demonstrate the existence of a highly organised and armed guerrilla force.

Several independent analysts share this view. Residents of La Victoria claim their only arms are stones. Throughout Chilean life, one allegation feeds on another, bolstering the extremes and emasculating the centre. Gen. Pinochet rails obsessively against the Communist threat, and his rule bolsters leftist sentiment. The left resorts to violence against the junta, buttressing the general. "There's 10 per cent of the population on each extreme," says the prominent economist Patricio Meller, "and they nurture each other."

In the middle, between the fictions and the half-truths, doubt grows. Many cynics in Santiago don't believe the assassination attempt: They say it was staged to shore up Gen. Pinochet's rule. How do we know he was in the car? Why were no officers killed? What happened to the assassins? Such questions abound.

Skeptics question the arms caches, too, saying they were planted or vastly enlarged. "Every day," says a leading magazine columnist, Emilio Filippi, "incredibly spreads. So, too, does lack of confidence and an inability to accept the statements of either the government or the opposition."

A Santiago doctor is blunter: "This is now a paranoid society."

Wrecks and dancers

Certainly, Santiago often looks abnormal. Much of the celebration this month of the anniversary of the Pinochet coup took place before the battered remains of cars damaged in the attempt on his life. The army brought the wrecks to Santiago for public-relations effect. While soldiers stood at attention between the junked autos and the elegant La Moneda presidential palace, folk dancers entertained the general.

When the opposition demonstrates, as on a recent afternoon, the scene changes but is equally confused. Throat-wrenching tear gas spews from small police vans known as "zorillos" (skunks), causing vomiting, diarrhoea and even ulcers of the cornea. Water shoots from cannons mounted on large vehicles named after the llama-like guanaco, an animal given to spitting. Crowds mill this way and that, assembling and dispersing in an almost ritualistic way, as the gas cloud mingles with the city's constant industrial pollution.

The only person able to see

clearly in this confusion, according to diplomatic and political sources, is Gen. Pinochet. Increasingly, with what one official calls "a genius for exploiting the weak point of the adversary," he seems to have everybody else guessing.

He can even deceive the nation as to his whereabouts. After the assassination attempt, he managed to convince the population for 12 hours that he had returned to his residence in Santiago. He was reported to have appeared on his balcony. In fact, he had gone to his country residence about 40 miles from the capital.

Pinochet's strategy

Only one fact about the general seems beyond doubt: He longs to stay in power. In the view of several centrist Chilean politicians and Western diplomats, his strategy is clear.



The assassination attempt will become the centrepiece of a relentless campaign based on nationalism and anti-Communism, centrist analysts predict. The centre, chronically divided and apparently lost in constitutional wrangling, will be dismissed as the pawns of the leftist extremists. The junta will step up populist measures — such as the pay rises for government employees announced this month — as the scheduled 1989 plebiscite approaches. And it will employ violence and corruption as need be.

Will aid be cut off?

Sanctions — essentially the U.S. threat to vote against vital multilateral aid — are relentlessly discussed here. Many people doubt the aid will be cut off, just as they doubt whether the scheduled 1989 plebiscite will take place.

"We've been sitting around asking ourselves how much the events of recent weeks have set us back," says a member of the Christian Democratic Party, which is the biggest fish in the murky sea of Chile's political centre. "Some say months and some years. It's as if we're back in 1973 and nobody knows what's going to happen. There's tremendous social and psychological depression."

Chile radiated with merriment, however, on a day two weeks ago when the president convened a huge demonstration in his honour to mark "the first day of the future." The government said 800,000 people attended, and

although opponents scoffed at that figure, Chilean television beamed hours of images of a smiling president meeting his happy followers.

But a letter obtained by this newspaper suggested that not every demonstrator attended out of spontaneous good will. Dated Sept. 4 and signed by Vicente Carrascano Alvarez, the director of public administration in the city of Rancagua south of Santiago, the letter calls for all municipal employees to be granted a holiday on the date of the demonstration. It promises a free lunch for demonstrators and to instruct all department heads to ensure that not more than one worker is left on duty.

"This letter is to be considered a convocation," the letter says. "Anybody not singled out to remain on duty 'is obliged to take part in the demonstration,'" it adds.

Asked about the letter, a Western diplomat says he is convinced that it is authentic and that such instructions were issued throughout Chile's public administration. According to political and diplomatic sources, stunts such as this rally have displeased important military officials. If there is an Achilles' heel to Gen. Pinochet's rule, they say, it lies here: in dissent among Chile's powerful armed forces.

Already, these sources contend that the other members of the junta — air force commander Fernando Matthei, navy commander Jose Merino and military-police commander Rodolfo Stange — are broadly opposed to seeing Gen. Pinochet extend his rule beyond 1989. The politicians and diplomats note that the junta members reacted with marked reticence to Gen. Pinochet's suggestion in July that he would like to remain in power beyond 1989.

American goals

"The only way out of this," says one Western diplomat, "is to persuade the army to support an inevitable transition" to democracy. Western European officials believe this is now one of the main political aims of U.S. policy in Chile. U.S. officials decline to comment.

National and international efforts to restore democracy remain deeply uncertain. Even Gen. Pinochet himself is unpredictable about the subject, referring one moment to a war "between democracy and Marxism" and the next to that "mass of naive people who go on thinking that democracy is the only way out for our country."

Chile's democrats, in a country of long democratic tradition, are a majority, but for the moment they are cowed and confused. The emerging fact that a Marxist guerrilla force exists, and the Soviet Union and Cuba seem prepared to arm it, has created havoc in a disjointed political scene.

A few optimists point to the mounting opposition of the church and the Pope's planned visit next year as possible catalysts of change. But nobody predicts an end to Gen. Pinochet's rule with any confidence.

In the place of hope, fear spreads. A soldier guarding a statue of one of Chile's military heroes twitches violently and points his gun as a schoolgirl in blue uniform unexpectedly bounces a ball close to him. Nearby, an anonymous appeal is scrawled on a wall: "Soldiers, do not fire on your people."

In the elegant Gran Bretaña gardens beside the river Mapocho, camouflaged soldiers take up positions behind trees at dusk, and the lovers on benches sink into the pall of pollution seems heaviest in the early evening, and the city, ringed by mountains, smolders beneath its cloud. By midnight, there is not a sound, save the occasional gunshot from the suburbs.

Palestinians: Prisoners at large

By Sana Atiyeh

The writer recently visited the West Bank and wrote the following article for the Jordan Times.

AFTER spending his youth and the best years of his life as a political prisoner in Israeli prisons Ahmad feels that he has left a small prison and entered a larger one after his release in May 1985. Besides the fact that he has not yet been issued an identity card, he says that as long as there is an Israeli occupation, there will be no freedom.

I spent a couple of hours talking with Ahmad. He told me what life in enemy prisons was like, starting with the interrogation process: "Israeli interrogation methods range from physical and psychological injury to death. Some thirty people died under interrogation during my stay there," he recalls. According to him, prisoners were beaten, hung from the arms, burned with cigarette butts, starved, and much more. Psychological torture included threats to kill the prisoners' family members, allegations that other prisoners have testified against him. No humanity, no conscience, and no limits to the torture," Ahmad said.

After the pains of interrogation, court proceedings were another form of torture. "The court's sentencing was far from being just. The sentences ordered by the court were ridiculous and exaggerated: Multiple life terms plus hundreds of years for each prisoner," he added.

Ahmad, who only spoke on condition that I would not use his real name, declined to speak about his personal experiences in prison so as not to endanger his life or stay in the occupied territories.

"Living in Israeli jails is like being condemned to death. Nazis were kinder to the Jews in World War II than Zionists are to us. Nazis ended peoples' suffering by killing them in gas chambers. The Zionists don't give us this pleasure. They torture us and treat us worse than animals. They are mercilessly killing us slowly," he says.

Ahmad first spoke about the nightmare in which he lived during the first several months of imprisonment. He spoke in detail of prisoners' appalling living conditions. He said that while they were considered as "security prisoners," and were supposed to be treated as such, they were

treated as common criminals.

There were so many diseases among prisoners because of rotten food being served to thirty men crammed in a cell that was made for five inmates. Prisoners had to take turns for sleep because of lack of space. This prison cell contained no mattresses and only four "old and stinking" blankets; food was consumed on the floors on which prisoners slept. The cells contain a 50 by 50 centimetres window each, completely covered by metal bars and had no ventilation at all. "But the worst thing was that we had one bucket in the cell which we all used as a toilet and which was emptied only once a day," recalled Ahmad.

He went on to talk about conditions that long term prisoners, of which he was one, faced in Israeli jails. The food they were served was bad in both quality and quantity, Ahmad explained. "No vegetables or fruits of any kind were given to us. The amounts we ate were ridiculous. For dinner, for example, we were given 40 grams of old dried meat, which contained no protein and no vitamins; whereas, we were supposed to get 70 grams of fresh meat, according to Israeli policies for 'security prisoners,'" Ahmad said. "The food contained no calories, so by time we couldn't even carry ourselves. We all suffered from malnutrition and general weakness — an excellent form of torture used by the Zionists," he recalled with resentment.

Health service provided by Israeli occupation authorities was another form of torture. "A doctor, who is an Israeli intelligence informer, would come by once or twice a month. He would only give an aspirin as a pain killer to those suffering from stomach pains; which only increases pain," Ahmad said. He added that if a prisoner needed a routine surgery he had to sign up his name, and sometimes wait up to two years before he is operated on.

As far as fresh air was concerned, prisoners were allowed half an hour a day to go outside in the courtyard. But Ahmad said that this was not an activity to look forward to because the Israelis deliberately had chosen for this break the middle of the day, when the sun is at its strongest. He added that in mid-summer they all had to wear their prison uniforms, which were

woollen outfit, boots, and hats. "No talking was allowed, heads had to be down, and if any of the prisoners was seen exercising in any way, he would be punished. The punishment was similar to tortures used during interrogation. These 'fresh air' regulations added to our humiliation and created some psychological problems for some of the prisoners," he said.

Paper, pens, books, periodicals, radios, or even conversations were not allowed. And one found in possession of these items was severely punished. The authorities wanted prisoners to become ignorant by shutting them off completely from the outside world, according to Ahmad. When relatives visited, guards were listening to make sure visitors did not leak any news to prisoners, especially any news of political developments in the region. Prisoners were not allowed to talk about their life in prison. However, the prisoners were allowed to write one letter a week, but, of course, letters were read by the authorities before being mailed. Incoming letters by relatives and friends were also read before reaching prisoners, and sometimes, according to Ahmad, the Israeli censor would write his own comments on the letter. "For example, if 'Hope you will be out soon' is in the letter, the censor would write, 'When salt blooms with flowers.' And sometimes the letters would be delayed for months before we received them," Ahmad said.

The prisoners, naturally, rebelled against prison conditions. According to Ahmad, "Our reaction was equal to the Israeli treatment, we had to organise ourselves and unite to get better conditions. We used hunger strikes to force the authorities to improve conditions." The hunger strikes began in Nablus prison, then it spread to other prisons. A hunger strike, where all the men participated except those who had health problems, would usually last from ten days to 45 days, according to Ahmad.

According to Israeli prison policies on hunger strikes, prisoners are to be given milk to drink. But the Zionists would punish the Palestinians prisoners for striking, by withholding milk for eight days. But that time, the strikers were weak and exhausted. Ahmad explained that the prison authorities would then stick a hose in the throat of the striker down to his stomach while his hands and

legs are tied to a table, and would pour one litre of salted milk through the hose, moving the hose inside the stomach for more torture.

Another form of punishment for strikers was to take them in the middle of the night, tie their arms and legs together, throw them in the back of a truck, and take them for a rough ride. During that time, they are beaten, cursed and humiliated for eight continuous hours, Ahmad recalls.

"They punished us more in order to break up the strike, but we held on until some of the prison conditions were improved and our demands were met. But two men from Nablus prison died from hunger and severe torture during a 23-day hunger strike. And in a 45-day strike in Ashkelon prison in July 5, 1970, one Palestinian died, and another's leg amputated," remembered Ahmad with pain and vengeance in his eyes.

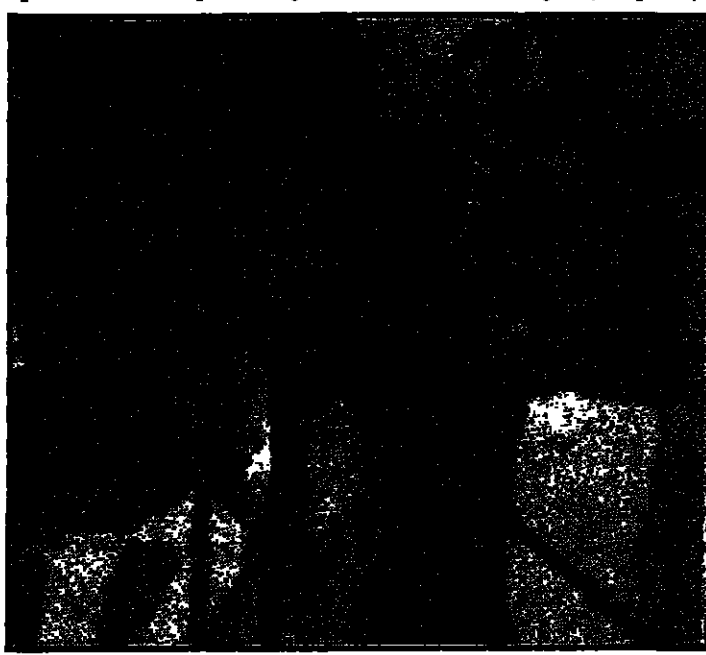
He explained that organisation of prisoners was an essential tool for enduring prison and torture and for upsetting the enemy. The first stage was for a man to know himself, his energies, and his abilities, and then to build himself accordingly. The second stage is studying the enemy, its tactics and methods. The last stage is planning, "and a strategy against the enemy and implementing it." "We turned this into strength and a power to fight the authorities to protect ourselves from the enemy. In prison, we were still front-line fighters. One Israeli once said that even in prisons Palestinians are still fighting," Ahmad boasted.

How did the prison conditions improve with hunger strikes and what developments took place during eighteen years? Ahmad says that each prisoner finally got a mattress or a bed. Prisoners could own books, paper, pens, and could write more letters. A canteen was formed where they could buy whatever they wanted. He added that they could finally receive newspapers and magazines from visitors, and visiting hours were increased from 15 minutes bi-weekly to one hour. The "fresh air" break was extended to two and a half hours daily, and sports was allowed. They were also allowed to pray at the prayer times whereas before they were told when to pray. "And the beatings and humiliation cooled down a bit," added Ahmad.

In the end, we could even have TVs and radios in our cells. And



(Above) a bus carries released Palestinian prisoners through Nablus to their homes in various parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. (Below) Japanese prisoner Kozo Okamoto (climbing steps) and other released prisoners board a plane to fly them out of Israel on May 20 (File photo)



that was all because we forced the authorities through our rebellion. But the problem of overcrowdedness was still there, although it improved a bit," Ahmad said. However, Ahmad says that since his release along with the 1,150 other Palestinian prisoners in May 1985, conditions have returned again to the way they were before. "Many of the old-timers and organisers of strikes were released, so the 'new boys' have to start doing something on their own now," he stated.

Ahmad really meant that "the boys are on their own now." According to a report filed on August 21, 1986 by an

international human rights organisation, Amnesty International, "there are many Palestinian detainees who, through their lawyer, have filed complaints to the appropriate authorities about their treatment during interrogation and where these complaints have not been promptly or fully investigated."

Optimism and hope for freedom kept Ahmad's sanity. "If there was no hope for freedom and strong belief in the Palestinian cause, I would have either gone crazy or committed suicide. But now I am free of Zionist prisons and I now have hope I will be free of Zionist occupation," Ahmad said.

The high price of quality TV pictures

Pictures and sound on our TV and cinema screens are getting better, but this improved technology costs money. Can this expenditure be sustained and justified? John Chittock reports.

LONDON — It is conference time for the television and film industries — the season when people in the industry are trying to find out what they should be buying or doing next year.

Recently, there has been in one week Vidtel 86 in Birmingham (the home video show), UNATEC in Budapest (film technology), Interactive Video in Geneva, and the International Broadcasting Convention (IBC) in Brighton, the latter, one of the world's major exhibitions and conferences for the television industry. It boasts 170 exhibitors, 10,000 delegates and products spilling over on to Brighton's seafloor.

This year's IBC highlighted the issues which at present preoccupy the television engineers. For example, of 83 papers, 15 mentioned high definition television (HDTV) in their titles. Other dominating themes were the European rival to HDTV — the MAC family of systems, which offer improved picture quality without a major upheaval in existing standards, satellite television, digital techniques and video recording.

Nearly all of these developments have one common aim: a quest for better picture, and sound, quality. In the case of HDTV and MAC, this may mean sharper pictures free of spurious visual effects like moire patterning on the newsreader's herringbone suit; with satellite television, perhaps better reception and high quality sound; while digital techniques promise fewer quality losses along the reproduction chain, each stage from camera to video editing, to transmitter, to receiver is rather like copying a photo-copy of a photo-copy, whereas digital television is more akin to merely copying numbers and loses nothing.

Undoubtedly, these are the main issues now preoccupying the television engineers. But there is an even bigger issue which overrides the technical niceties — that of cost.

Technical developments in television over the past 25 years have been concerned, understandably, with getting on to home TV receivers a picture of acceptable quality. And the pictures of 25 years ago were

barely acceptable when compared with the only other yardstick available to viewers — the cinema. However, the gap has narrowed so much that, especially in Britain where colour TV quality can be quite superb, some people are beginning to change their priorities.

Television is an extremely expensive process, and HDTV, DBS (direct broadcasting satellites), digital techniques, all threaten to put up the costs even more in the search for perfection; while paradoxically the improvements may be unused, unwanted, or unappreciated. For example, an increasing number of high-budget feature films — originally shot on 35 mm film — are being broadcast from 16 mm copies of dubious quality.

One reason for this is cost and convenience. The original 35 mm films were usually shot for the wider format of a cinema screen, in some cases very wide — in CinemaScope. On television, this invariably means that some of the action will fall out of frame on the left or the right.

The solution to this problem is "panning and scanning." The 35 mm print is transferred to videotape, and in the process the TV framing is constantly shifted to keep the essential action in frame. Modern telecine machines automate the process to some extent, but it still requires human time and effort. However, because many 16 mm prints for non-theatrical distribution have already been produced in scan and pan version, their format is similar to a TV screen — some broadcasters are using 16 mm prints to avoid the time and trouble of making pan-and-scan video copies from superior 35 mm copies.

This lowering of standards exemplifies the growing conflicts which developments in moving pictures are heralding. One phrase coined to summarise the cost/benefit dilemma is "perceived value." Or, as Mr. John Tucker, chairman of the International Broadcasting Commission's management committee, puts it: "Are more people going to watch, will I use fewer staff, and will it cost less?"

These days the answer to the last question is often "no." The answer to the first question can be bewildering when many viewers endure — quite happily and unnecessarily — television picture quality that would turn a TV engineer's mangel.

Indeed, technical performance is becoming less relevant as other criteria begin to take over. Tucker believes, for example, that the HDTV conflict with MAC — Japan and the U.S. versus Europe — may be resolved by commercial clout; or worse, that the world will finish up with two rival standards.

It is also commercial clout which is trying to force the cinema industry to think again about its well established standard of 35 mm film running at 25 frames per second, using four perforations per frame. New ideas include increasing the framing rate to 30 frames per second — to reduce flicker but also render film more suitable for the proposed 60Hz standard of HDTV — and reducing the number of perforations per frame from four to three. This would mean abandoning the sound track down the side of the film and allowing the frame height and width to be increased by over 40 per cent. The sound would be provided on a separate compact disc, synchronised by a time code printed outside the picture area of the film.

The quality benefits are, of course, sharper and brighter pictures on the same screen size, and superb sound reproduction. But when some cinema-owners still find it difficult to justify the cost of new carpeting — and TV broadcasters accept inferior 16 mm prints for transmission — how relevant are such improvements?

It is a sad paradox of new technology. In future, engineers will find the art of the possible is no longer governed by the laws of physics — but by politicians, accountants and customers — Financial Times feature.

How to award a Nobel Prize for literature

By Johan Rapp
The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — The Nobel Prize for Literature will be announced soon. But even after 84 years, the Swedish Academy still hasn't figured out what sort of writer Alfred Nobel actually had in mind for the prize.

Nobel stipulated in his will that the prize should be awarded to the author who produced "the most outstanding work of an ideal tendency."

In a recently published book commemorating the 200th anniversary of the academy, the Swedish poet and academy member Kjell Espmark says the concept of "ideal tendency" has been redefined often since the first prize was awarded in 1901.

Esparm, who had access to classified academy documents, concluded that "the history of the Nobel Literature Prize appears to be a series of attempts to interpret a vaguely phrased will."

Early generations of the 18-member academy interpreted "ideal tendency" as supporting a conservative version of turn-of-the-century idealism, a firm belief in God's order on earth based on the family, Esparm said in his book, "Det Litterära Nobelpriset" (The Nobel Prize for Literature).

Later studies indicate that Nobel — a Swedish businessman, amateur poet and inventor of dynamite — had something more explosive in mind.

Esparm cites an old letter that came to light only some 20 years ago.

In the letter, a close friend of Nobel is quoted as saying, "He was an anarchist who by 'ideal tendency' meant a critical stance

towards religion, the monarchy, marriage and the social order as a whole."

Nevertheless, the academy cited Nobel's will as ground for discarding the Russian novelist Leo Tolstoy who, it said, gave "sheer coincidence" a decisive role in world events.

French author Emile Zola was rejected because of his "secular and sometimes grossly cynical" writings. Norway's Henrik Ibsen was "negative and puzzling in an offensive way," and Sweden's own literary giant, August Strindberg, another strong critic of traditional values, was not even considered for the prize.

Esparm said that in the early history of the literature prize, Nobel's money was not being used to promote his belief in internationalism. Instead, it was spent on a "provincialist struggle against modern ideas and language."

However, this would be radically changed as old guard members, who were elected to the academy for life, died and were replaced by a new generation of writers and scholars.

Following intense debate during the 1920s and 1930s, the newly elected members eventually altered the interpretation of "ideal tendency" to "profound human sympathy" and "broadly humanitarian authorship."

This expanded definition paved the way for several laureates, including Irish poet W.B. Yeats (1923), his compatriot, playwright George Bernard Shaw (1925) and German novelist Thomas Mann (1929).

Then World War II triggered another re-evaluation of what "ideal tendency" meant.

While the Nazis ruled in Germany, Herman Hesse, author of the psychological novel

"Steppenwolf," was dismissed by the academy for his "ethical anarchy," Esparm said.

But after the war, in 1946, Hesse was awarded a Nobel and cited for his "extremely courageous spiritual experiments."

In the post-war period, Esparm said, the literature prize has gone largely to modernist "explorers" and to "isolated masters."

Two years later, the American expatriot poet T.S. Eliot got the prize. The academy hailed him as a "pioneer within modern poetry."

In a recently published book commemorating the 200th anniversary of the academy, the Swedish poet and academy member Kjell Espmark says the concept of "ideal tendency" has been redefined often since the first prize was awarded in 1901.

Last year the French writer Claude Simon, who had been on the academy's list of candidates for more than 20 years, was honoured for his development of the "nouveau roman," (new novel) which breaks with conventional rules of novel writing.

Esparm says that in between the literary pioneers, the prize went to established masters such as Bertrand Russell (1950), Francois Mauriac (1952) and Winston Churchill (1953), writers who had "completed a tradition."

By the early 1970s, a new emphasis on Nobel's stated wish that the prize should be used to promote authors who are still actively creative was added, he says. The prize also should be used to "draw attention" to "local

masters who were not known to a worldwide audience, they said.

Esparm suggests that the new policy reduced chances for awards to established, best-selling authors and opened the way for Isaac Bashevis Singer, Odysseus Elytis, Czeslaw Milosz and Elias Canetti.

But in a concluding remark he stresses that although trends are distinguishable, "the academy's decisions still maintain their classic mark of unpredictability."

Critics, however, have charged that the academy has not been unpredictable enough when it comes to the geographical distribution of awards.

Most of the prizes have gone to Western countries. Only two Asian authors have won a Nobel Prize: Rabindranath Tagore of India (1913) and Yasunari Kawabata of Japan (1968). Of the 82 Nobel Prizes for Literature awarded, not one has gone to an African.

In recent years the academy has been under mounting pressure to honour authors from Third World nations. Chinese author Ba Jin, Indonesia's Pramoedya Ananta Toer and Yasushi Inoue of Japan are among the Asian writers who critics have tried to draw to the attention of the academy. And Senegalese author Leopold Sedar Senghor is among those known to have been under consideration.

Esparm stresses that the academy is aware of the problem but cites language barriers and scarcity of nominations of Third World writers.

He says, however, that the academy has begun scouting actively for Third World candidates as well as ordering translations of their works. The Swedish orientalist and sinologist, professor Goeran Malmqvist, was elected into the academy last year.

Third World favoured to win 1986 Nobel Literature Prize

By Richard Wallis
Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Academy is under strong pressure to give the Nobel Literature Prize to a Third World author when it picks the 1986 laureate of the coveted two-million-crown (\$290,000) award later this month.

The prize has gone to Europeans for the last three years — Britain's William Golding in 1983, the late Czechoslovak poet Jaroslav Seifert in 1984 and France's Claude Simon last year.

The last non-European laureate Colombian novelist Gabriel Garcia Marquez in 1982, and there are loud voices both within the academy and the Third World clamouring for the balance to be redressed.

Last July, the Chinese Communist Party newspaper the People's Daily said that only three Asian writers had won the prize since it was founded in 1901 and that there had never been an African laureate.

"That so many West European and North American writers have won the prize can hardly be justified ... Today, some of the past prize-winners' works even seem mediocre," it said.

In April, the Swedish Academy announced that some 150 authors had been nominated for this year's prize and two of its members publicly said it was time that Africa and Asia were rewarded, but the final decision will be taken by secret ballot.

The 200-year-old academy consists of 18 members whose main task is editing a voluminous dictionary of the Swedish language. All are vowed to secrecy

about the Nobel choice and anyone breaking the rule theoretically faces expulsion.

The election of a leading sinologist, Goran Malmqvist, in 1985 raised hopes the choice could finally fall on a Chinese author, but the academy has an unwritten rule that no writer ever gets the prize the first year his name is put up.

The People's Daily reflected that the 1938 prize was officially awarded to the American writer Pearl Buck "for her rich and truly epic descriptions of peasant life in China."

The last non-European laureate was Colombian novelist Gabriel Garcia Marquez in 1982, and there are loud voices both within the academy and the Third World clamouring for the balance to be redressed.

"It is impossible to believe that Chinese writers could not produce better works about China's countryside," it commented.

The academy long appeared biased against the Third World — with the notable exception of Latin America — during the years it was dominated by the critic Artur Lundkvist.

It was Lundkvist who had long lobbied for Garcia Marquez and Simon, but his virtual stranglehold on the academy has been weakened since a nearly fatal heart attack in 1981.

The academy's new secretary, Sture Allen, said earlier this year that Third World authors were being very seriously investigated, adding that "finding good authors

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South Korea sweeps boxing golds

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — South Korea, punching its way to an astounding clean sweep of 12 boxing gold medals, caught up with Asian sports superpower China Saturday with one day left in the Asian Games' gold medal race.

Each nation had 92 gold medals, with six remaining to be decided Sunday — five in track and field and one in soccer, in which South Korea faces Saudi Arabia in the final just before the closing ceremonies of the 27-nation, 16-nation games.

In total medals, South Korea took the lead, 220 to 219. China, which started the day 12 golds ahead of the host team, barely managed to stay even with the surging Koreans by winning the night's last badminton final, a women's doubles battle against a Korean pair, 15-9, 8-15, 15-10.

In all, the Chinese won seven for the day — three in badminton, three in track and field and one in men's volleyball.

But the Korean boxing sweep gave the hosts 19 golds for the day. The others were three in track and field, two in badminton and two in freestyle wrestling.

When the 92-92 gold medal tie was announced at the boxing gym, the crowd of about 7,500 roared in jubilation.

After South Korea beat Japan 15-11, 15-10, 15-13 and clinched the silver medal in volleyball, it moved one ahead of the Chinese in total medals, 220 to 219. China had 92 golds, 82 silvers and 45 bronzes to South Korea's 92-55-73 count. Japan, salvaging some honour in its native martial art of judo after two days without any gold medals at all in any sport, trailed with 56-73-77.

The surging South Korean team started the day by beating China in one badminton final, and pulling two surprises in track and field.

In one, 17-year-old Lim Chun-Ae, who acknowledged afterward that she had not expected to win the race, spurred from behind on the final stretch of the women's 3,000 metres and won her third gold medal of the games, in Asiad-record time. She had won the 800 and 1,500 metres earlier.

In the other, Kim Jong-Il beat the favoured Chinese with a leap of 7.94 metres in the men's long jump.

Kim Bok-Joo gave the Koreans a gold in the men's 800 metres. In a sidelight to the team gold medal race, Indian sprint star P.T. Usha's hopes of winning six individual golds were dashed when the Philippines' Lydia De Vega beat her in the 100 metres.

Usha bounced right back, however, and won the 400-metre race, giving her three golds with two relay races yet to run on Sunday.

De Vega won the 100 in 11.54 seconds, breaking her own 1982 Asian Games record of 11.76. Usha finished in 11.67.

In the 400, Usha was not challenged, but broke her own Asiad record of 52.95, set in earlier heats, with a clocking of 52.18.

In the boxing, the fired-up Korean fighters stopped their opponents short of the distance in six of the 12 finals — once by a knockout — and won one by default and five by decision.

They already had made Asiad history by advancing fighters to the finals in all 12 weight divisions. Saturday's losing finalists were four Indians, four Thais, one Indonesian, one Filipino, one Japanese and one Pakistani.

China did not enter the boxing here, nor did it enter field hockey, equestrian events, bowling or taekwondo — all events in which Koreans won at least some gold medals.

Koreans also won two of the day's five wrestling finals, with Japan, Pakistan and Iran taking one each.

In badminton, two of the finals were all-Chinese contests, one was an all-Korean affair, and the two sides split the two matches where they clashed head-on.

The Korean pair of Park Joo-Bong and Kim Moon-Boo beat China's Tian Bingyi and Li Yongbo 15-8, 15-10 in men's doubles in the day's first match.

But in the day's last, China's Lin Ying and Guan Weizhen held out for a 15-9, 8-15, 15-10 women's doubles victory over Koreans Kim Yun-Ja and Yoo Sang-Hee.

In the all-Chinese battles, Zhao Jianhua beat Yang Yang 15-9, 17-16 in men's singles and Han Aiping defeated Li Lingwei 11-6, 11-9 in women's singles. The mixed doubles was an all-Korean battle.

China captured the men's volleyball gold by crushing India 15-3, 15-5, 15-8. Japan, which had stood second in the medal standings until early this week, finally won two gold medals in judo after South Korea swept the first six on the preceding three days.

In the open class, 14th World Cup champion Yoshimi Masaki decisively defeated Korea's Cho Yong-Chul, gold medalist in the heavyweight class at the same championship in Seoul last year. Cho was cautioned once for not attacking.

Olympic gold medalist Hitoshi Saito won the heavyweight division title in slightly more than one minute, locking China's Xu Guoqing for longer than 30 seconds.

Japan swept all three medals in the games' final equestrian event, the individual jumping.

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Jordan sports conference calls for fitness measures

AMMAN (Petra) — The first Jordanian sports conference ended in Amman Saturday with the participants issuing recommendations designed to promote the sports movement in the Kingdom and in other Arab countries.

The final communique called for the revival of a royal commission for physical fitness in Jordan, in order to promote physical fitness among the youth. It also called for the establishment of a specialised school to recruit promising children and the preparation of sports programmes in universities and other educational institutions.

The communique urged the government to allow more periods at schools for physical training and to establish sports training centres under the supervision of qualified coaches and instructors.

The conference which was opened at the University of Jordan on Wednesday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan recommended that further sports conferences be held in Jordan and other Arab countries.

Nearly 100 participants from around the world took part in the conference.

He then teamed with Fitzgerald to lead Flach and Annacone 10-8, 6-1, 5-7 when play was halted for the day.

Paul McNamee defeated Brad Gilbert in the opening singles Friday.

Australia is bidding for its first win over the United States in the Davis Cup in 13 years.

The Australians are aiming to win the trophy for the 26th time and the United States is bidding to win the trophy for the first time since 1982.

Under the Davis Cup format, the world's top 16 countries compete in the world group for the Cup. All of the other nations have to make their way through zonal play in order to qualify for world group the following year.

The four zonal champions then move up to the world group, replacing the four countries who lose in both the world group first round and again in a relegation round.

In the European zone a final, France took a 2-0 lead over

interval.

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Ferguson added another two in the 2-0 home win over Falkirk which kept United one point ahead of second placed Glasgow Celtic, who beat St. Mirren by the same score.

Sheffield Wednesday also made a decisive move up the table with a resounding 6-1 victory over visiting Oxford to jump from eight to fourth, four points off the pace.

Forest began the day with an impressive goal tally of 23 from its opening eight games, but made unnecessarily hard work of breaking down the United defence by being over-elaborate in front of goal.

Birles, still remembered as a one-million-sterling failure by United fans after he spent two unhappy seasons in Manchester before returning to Forest, took obvious delight in opening the scoring five minutes after the

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Australia nears upset of U.S. in Davis Cup

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — Pat Cash guided Australia to the brink of the Davis Cup final Saturday, scoring a singles victory over Tim Mayotte and partnering John Fitzgerald to a two sets to one lead over Ken Flach and Paul Annacone in the doubles match of the semi-final against the United States at the Milton Courts.

Cash first completed a 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2 triumph over Tim Mayotte in a singles match that had been halted by rain Friday. That win gave the Australians a 2-0 lead.

He then teamed with Fitzgerald to lead Flach and Annacone 10-8, 6-1, 5-7 when play was halted for the day.

Paul McNamee defeated Brad Gilbert in the opening singles Friday.

Australia is bidding for its first win over the United States in the Davis Cup in 13 years.

The Australians are aiming to win the trophy for the 26th time and the United States is bidding to win the trophy for the first time since 1982.

Under the Davis Cup format, the world's top 16 countries compete in the world group for the Cup. All of the other nations have to make their way through zonal play in order to qualify for world group the following year.

The four zonal champions then move up to the world group, replacing the four countries who lose in both the world group first round and again in a relegation round.

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Austria when Henri Leconte dethroned Horst Skoff 6-1, 6-2, 6-2, and Thierry Tulasne defeated Thomas Muster 4-6, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5, 6-2.

Argentina's Horacio De La Pena gave his country a 1-0 lead over Chile in the American zone final being played in Santiago, Chile. De La Pena defeated Chile's Hans Gildemeister 6-3, 7-9, 6-2, 10-8.

Martin Jaito of Argentina led Pedro Rebolledo of Chile 6-2, 5-3 in the second match of the best-of-five series when play was halted by darkness.

In the world group relegation matches, Spain and West Germany each took 2-0 leads over their opponents on Friday.

In Barcelona, Spain, Fernando Lusa stopped New Zealand's Steve Guy 6-3, 9-7, 6-1 and Spain's Emilio Sanchez crushed Bruce Derlin of New Zealand 6-2, 6-0, 6-1, while in Essen, West Germany, two-time Wimbledon champion Boris Becker led West Germany against Ecuador.

Becker ran into trouble in the third set before defeating Ecuador's Raul Viver 6-4, 6-4, 10-8, and Eric Jelen upset Ecuador's Andres Gomez 6-4, 6-3, 7-9, 7-5.

"I don't play great tennis and it was a difficult match," Becker said. "Viver is a good fighter. He hit some incredible shots and has a good volley."

Even West Germany's Davis Cup coach Niki Pilic was impressed.

"He is much stronger than we believed," Pilic said of Viver. "We are now concerned about the outcome of his match against Jelen in the reverse singles."

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Orthodox Club works for 'sports for all members'

AMMAN (I.T.) — The Orthodox Club's Sport Committee, headed by Farid Habbib, is working towards the fulfillment of the club's main objective of "sports for all members." The plan is to give every member the opportunity to be involved by playing his/her favourite sport under proper coaching. Training for members between eight and 20 years old was offered in basketball, swimming, tennis, football and handball.

The club's basketball committee, headed by Said Omar with assistance from Samir Abu Khader and Tawfiq Shoudi, organised the first tournament for 14 internal teams. The games for those teams started on Sept. 19. The teams are made up of 150 players arranged in four groups. Each team is sponsored by a Jordanian company. Scoring is in accordance with international tournament standards; zero point for absence, one point for losing, and two points for winning.

Games will start after the national team returns from Korea.

First Team

Sekko-Tammari
UAP Insurance
General Insurance

Points

2
4
3

Youth 14-17 years

Sekko-Tammari
Provincial Insurance
Alshaleh Financial
Investment
National Paint

Points

5
4
4
5
3

Under 13 years

Sekko-Tammari
Facolage
Rafid Print
NGK

Points

6
4
5
3

Navratilova advances to semis

NEW ORLEANS (R) — Top seed Martina Navratilova and her fellow-American Zina Garrison both scored straight-set victories to set up a meeting in the semifinals of the \$150,000 New Orleans Women's Tennis Tournament.

Navratilova defeated compatriot Terry Phelps 6-2, 6-3, and the fourth-seeded Garrison eliminated Australian veteran Wendy Turnbull, the fifth seed, 6-4, 6-0 in quarterfinal matches.

Earlier, second seed Pam Shriver of the U.S. and number

Kasparov wins 22nd game

LENINGRAD, USSR (AP) — World chess champion Garry Kasparov won the 22nd game of his rematch Saturday with Anatoly Karpov, virtually clinching the championship.

Kasparov now has to score just one more draw to keep his title, while Karpov would have to win both remaining games to unseat his fellow Soviet player.

The game was resumed after it was adjourned Friday night on Kasparov's sealed 41st move with

the white pieces.

When his move — knight to D7, or queen 7 — was revealed, there was a burst of applause in the hall, and Karpov resigned after Kasparov's 46th move.

That left the match score at 11.5 to 10.5 in Kasparov's favour. But if the 24-game contest ends in a 12-12 tie, Kasparov will keep his title.

Since a draw is worth a half-point for each player, Karpov has to win both of the remaining games to recapture the champion's crown that Kasparov snatched from him last November.

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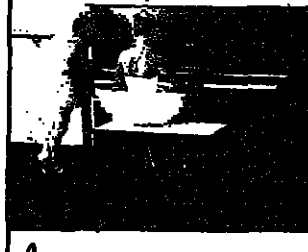
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AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Sept. 27, '86 and ending Wednesday, Oct. 1, '86. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value	Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions						Services and industries					
Industrial Development Bank	2450	3430	1.370	1.400	1.000	Jordan-Gulf Insurance	5347	3903	0.720	0.730	1.000
Petra Bank	1520	3693	2.400	2.450	1.000	Universal Insurance	600	420	0.750	0.700	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	10728	24125	2.200	2.250	1.000	General Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	8760	17150	1.970	1.960	1.000	Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	9194	12154	1.320	1.320	1.000	Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Housing Bank	—	—	—	—	1.000	Al-Izzah Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	250	530	2.080	2.120	1.000	Services and industries					
Cairo Amman Bank	225	7078	31.500	31.500	5.000	Darco for Housing and Investment	8758	5228	0.590	0.600	1.000
Bank of Jordan	5134	89993	16.850	18.500	5.000	Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	3660	1178	0.440	0.440	1.000
Arab Bank	1960	262275	135.000	133.250	10.000	Arab Development and Investment	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan National Bank	18975	49476	2.620	2.600	1.000	General Investment	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	10400	7921	0.780	0.750	1.000	Jordan Leasing Corporation	1036	673	0.650	0.650	1.000
Islamic Investment House	—	—	—	—	1.000	Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	19366	3873	0.700	0.700	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	10299	9033	1.360	1.380	1.000	Jordanian Electric Power	8651	13321	1.550	1.540	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	41650	12712	0.820	0.800	1.000	Irbid District Electricity	527	501	0.950	0.950	1.000
National Financial Investments	1100	1428	1.250	1.300	1.000	Arab International Hotels	7083	2622	0.370	0.370	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	19808	11920	0.600	0.600	1.000	Garage Owners Federation Office	3086	13243	4.300	4.310	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	1382	1285	0.930	0.930	1.000	Jordan National Shipping Lines	12200	9528	0.780	0.790	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	300	402	1.360	1.320	1.000	Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000	Jordan Dairy	6557	7708	1.170	1.180	1.000
Al Mashrek Exchange	100	1450	14.500	14.500	10.000	Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	4765	11268	2.410	2.350	1.000
Bank of Jordan (New Issue)	4954	83940	16.940	17.550	5.000	Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	34407	20610	0.590	0.600	1.000
Insurance and reinsurance						Jordan Phosphate Mines	2760	6630	2.410	2.380	1.000
Jordan French Insurance	13256	34482	2.570	2.670	1.000	Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	3983	6373	1.600	1.600	1.000
REFCO Life Insurance	5479	2168	0.880	0.910	1.000	Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000	Aladdin Industries	36261	22725	0.630	0.620	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	11200	8912	0.780	0.800	1.000	Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	62150	58174	0.940	0.930	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	1000	750	0.750	0.750	1.000	Jordan Worsteds Mills	130	507	3.860	3.900	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000	Jordan Ceramics	3300	3300	1.000	1.000	1.000
Arabian Seas Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000	Chemical Industries	31150	32085	1.050	1.050	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000	Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	1850	722	0.390	0.390	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000	Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	1429	2137	1.470	1.490	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	198	261	1.320	1.320	1.000	National Steel Industries	21364	27800	1.330	1.340	1.000
Petra Jordan Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000	Universal Chemical Industries	3850	2851	0.730	0.750	1.000
						General Mining	350	648	1.850	1.850	1.000
						Jordan Petroleum Refinery	3954	28168	7.100	7.150	5.000
						Jordan Lime & Brick	3000	610	0.200	0.200	1.000
						National Industries	9132	5924	0.630	0.660	1.000
						Arab Paper Converting and Trading	1000	210	0.230	0.210	1.000
						Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	2725	2661	0.990	0.970	1.000
						Livestock and Poultry	2800	1440	0.500	0.540	1.000
						Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	4279	5571	1.280	1.310	1.000
						Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1.000
						Jordan Paper and Cardboard	4990	13798	2.610	2.760	1.000
						Jordan Rockwool Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
						Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1.000
						Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1.000
						Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1.000
						Woolen Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
						Jordan Tanning	123	215	1.760	1.750	1.000
						Jordan Printing and Packaging	99	361	3.650	3.650	1.000
						Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	—	—	—	—	5.000
						Jordan Brewery	—	—	—	—	1.000
						Mus Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
						Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	14800	13320	0.900	0.900	1.000
						National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	4950	3680	0.730	0.760	1.000
						Jordan Spinning & Weaving	—	—	—	—	1.000
						Grand total	515794	981454			

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 5, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An excellent day and evening to investigate whatever you can do to promulgate a new campaign of action to gain progress. Seek every available source of data.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Your intuitive perception is keen today so pay attention to it and the future can be successful.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) An outside partner wants to have his/her own way, but handle this situation diplomatically.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Others are seeking you for some constructive purpose that will also be good for you, so be available.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Think about amusements you wish to enjoy and plan the right time and day for such.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study all situations at home and do whatever will bring greater harmony there. A good day for social affairs.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Organizing ideas that can improve your daily routines is a perfect activity for today.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Quietly study how to have a greater income in the future and also to make your property more valuable.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get into personal matters that are important to you and get good results. Be positive about this.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan to see friends who are available and at leisure today. Take time for meditation.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may need help from those who are able to assist you in gaining goals that are uppermost on your mind.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get into the activities that give you a chance to express your humanitarian Aquarian qualities.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Expand your consciousness and study yourself. Take time for a good family dinner tonight.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to uncommonly uncover data and facts that elude others and can solve the most difficult problems. Slant the education along investigative and research lines for the greatest possible success. Teach not to be prejudiced but to keep the mind open.

IMF chief prefers military
spending cuts in poor states

WASHINGTON (AP) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) stands ready to help member countries cut military spending rather than health programmes, outgoing Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere said in a farewell news conference Friday.

"I think it's an important subject," Mr. De Larosiere said. "Of course we can not resolve it in the fund alone but we can help — if that is the wish of member countries."

But member governments will have to make the choice, he said. That is the position taken by officials of the fund, made up of 151 member governments when they lay down conditions for helping member governments in financial trouble. They suggest what changes in policy they consider necessary to get the financial results they want, and leave the details to the government they are helping.

Mr. De Larosiere is leaving at the end of the 1986 after 8½ years in office. In his opening statement last Tuesday to the annual meeting of the fund and its sister organization, the World Bank, he spoke of government worrying about human needs when the fund asks them to cut deficits.

"For example, safeguarding human needs may imply that employment in overstaffed or loss-making public enterprises or defence spending be reduced in preference to cutting an

accelerated health care programme for children," he said.

Earlier, World Bank President Barber Conable told reporters that a \$12 billion international rescue package for Mexico was an important test for a year-old plan by Treasury Secretary James Baker to alleviate debt in developing nations.

"If it had not been successful, people would have drawn very negative conclusions about the Baker initiative," Mr. Conable said.

The Mexican loan programme, he said, should pave the way for other similar packages of aid for debtor nations. Commercial banks, which had been reticent to loan to debt-ridden countries, agreed to provide half of the Mexican package.

In closing remarks to a week-long conference of the World Bank and IMF, Mr. Conable cited the package as a major accomplishment.

The Baker plan calls for commercial banks to put up \$20 billion of \$29 billion in new lending over three years to 15 debt-troubled nations, 10 of them in Latin America.

The Baker strategy "has passed an important test," Mr. Conable said.

Meanwhile, a U.N. commission said Friday that Latin America's export earnings will decline for the second straight year in 1986, deepening its debt payment problems.

U.S. jobless rate jumps to 7%

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. unemployment rate rose to seven per cent in September from 6.8 per cent in August, an increase likely to add to concern about a faltering economy, the Labour Department reported.

The jump in the jobless rate came after three successive months of declining unemployment.

Last week the Commerce Department reported that new orders to U.S. factories fell by 1.4 per cent in August, foreshadowing fewer jobs, while new housing sales plunged 13.4 per cent in August to their lowest level in more than four years.

The Labour Department said another 38,000 factory jobs were lost last month as total

There were 8.33 million Americans out of work last mo. — from a total work force of 118.22 million, the Labour Department said.

Analysts generally had predicted the September jobless rate would be little changed from August. The increase was likely to be considered a discouraging sign for the economy.

A spate of economic indicators published last week has done little to relieve the picture of a struggling economy.

Higher unemployment rates, lower factory orders and plummeting house sales were only partly offset by other, more positive signs.

The Commerce Department said Tuesday the trade deficit declined in August to \$13.3 billion

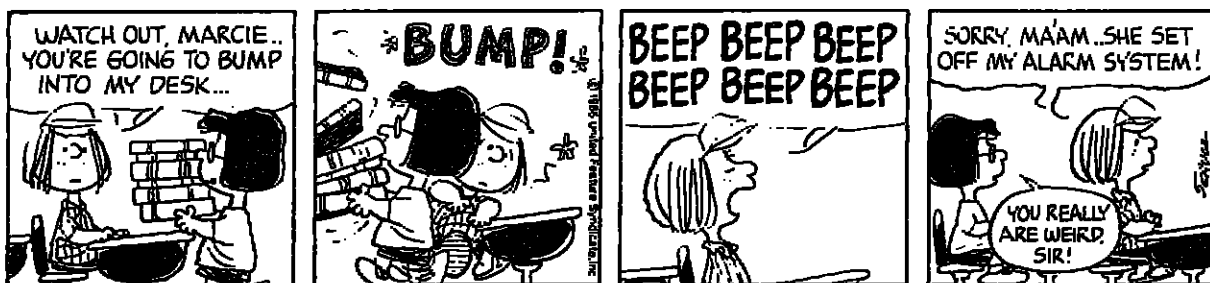
from a record \$18 billion July shortfall that was revised to \$16

A smaller volume of imported manufactured goods helped improve the trade picture, leading Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige to comment that a lower-valued U.S. dollar may be starting to benefit U.S. exports by making them less expensive.

The surprise increase in unemployment figures sent the dollar sharply lower for a while Friday before it rebounded to end only slightly lower than Thursday's New York close.

After being as low as 1.9930 marks early in Friday's trading session, the dollar picked up strength in quiet afternoon trading and closed at 2.0050 West German marks.

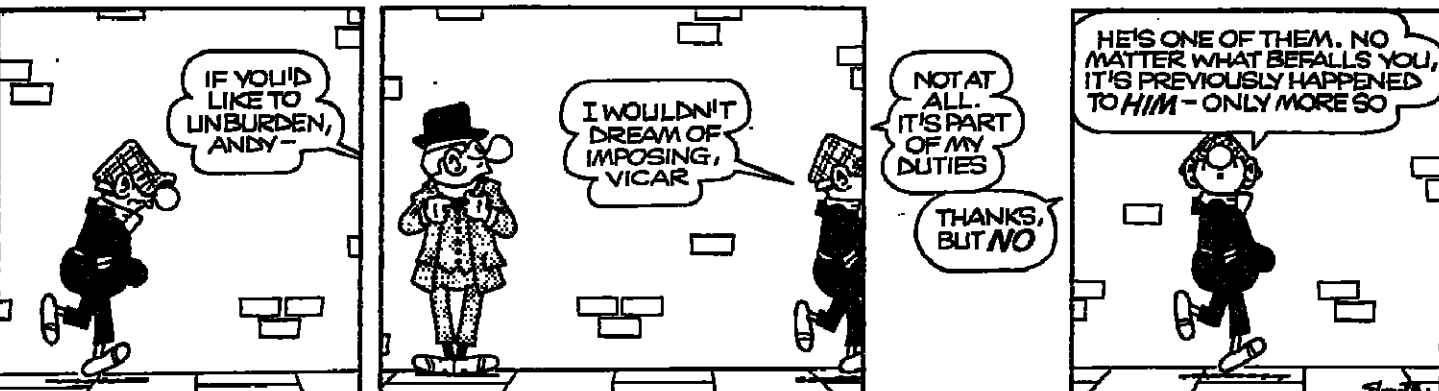
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

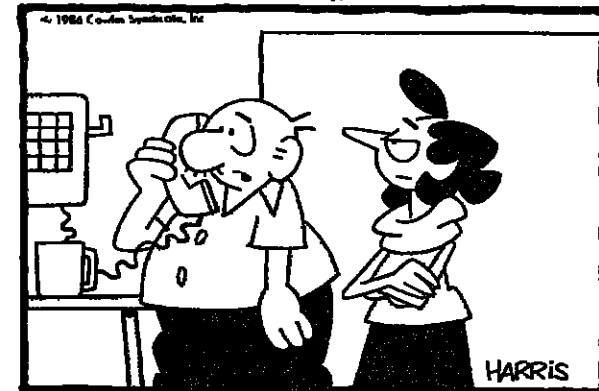


Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"Reverend Goode, is 'Thou Shalt Pick Up Thy Socks' really one of the Commandments?"

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TEYIP

WARFE

FORLEG

VITHER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: CIRCLED TO CIRCLED

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FILMY CRESS OUTING THWART

Answer: On a blind date he was expecting a "vision," but it turned out to be this — A "SIGHT!"

Moscow expresses high hopes for Iceland summit

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet spokesmen and official media have expressed high hopes for next week's meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan, in contrast to Washington's desire to play down the public's expectations.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Saturday that, in spite of the persistence of some Americans in seeing world affairs "through the prism of confrontation," a real chance existed for progress on arms control.

"An objective possibility is emerging now for making progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the key component of security — nuclear and space arms," it said.

"Nations expect a significant step to be made in this direction in Reykjavik."

Western diplomats said the reference to the prospects of progress on space weapons was surprising since the two countries were far apart on Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, a plan for a space-based missile defence shield regarded by Moscow as potentially offensive.

They said statements by U.S. and Soviet officials made it clear the most promising area for an agreement was in medium-range nuclear missiles.

The Kremlin, while softening its tone towards the United States, was clearly trying to keep the moral pressure on Washington before the Oct. 11-12 meeting, the diplomats said.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshv surprised journalists Friday by saying Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev might reach an outline agreement on a nuclear test ban.

an important goal for Moscow since it announced a unilateral moratorium on tests more than a year ago.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes restated the U.S. view that nuclear arsenals must be cut before a test ban could be discussed. He said the meeting would be a "businesslike, personal, face-to-face discussion" and it might not even produce a joint statement.

Pravda said phrases from "mini-summit" to "preparatory summit" were being used to describe the meeting, but it did not matter what it was called.

The main thing is that we should not lose the historic chance which has opened up in Reykjavik," it said.

A senior White House official said the summit could move the United States and the Soviet Union closer to an agreement over missiles in Europe and Asia, two newspapers reported Saturday.

The senior official, who spoke on condition he not be identified further, said the two-day session in Reykjavik could produce an "agreement to agree" on solving the dispute over intermediate-range missiles.

The New York Times and Washington Post reported the official's comments. Some quotations used in the two newspapers were identical.

The newspapers said Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev could reach a tentative agreement on the

long-standing differences over the missiles. The weapons have been the subject of negotiations at the Geneva arms talks.

In Peking, a state-run newspaper said Saturday, relations between the superpowers are not likely to improve substantially as a result of the meeting.

"Going by what the leaders of the two countries have said, there is some possibility that they will reach some kind of arms control agreement," the People's Daily said in brief editorial.

"However, even if that were to happen, it is unlikely that U.S.-Soviet relations will grow much warmer or that very many problems will be resolved," it said.

The Communist Party paper called the decision to hold the summit "a dramatic turn of events" showing that both countries need the high-level meeting.

Meanwhile diplomatic sources in Belgrade said Saturday Warsaw Pact Foreign ministers will meet in the Romanian capital Bucharest four days after the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze would stay on in Romania for a one-day official visit on Oct. 18, after the foreign ministers meet on Oct. 16 and 17, they added.

The sources, contacted in Bucharest, said the foreign ministers' meeting was a regular session originally intended for follow-up discussions on the Vienna review of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

But the ministers were now also likely to discuss the results of the Oct. 11-12 summit in Iceland, they added.

U.S. to aid Asians against possible 'aggression'

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, beginning his fifth trip to Asia, said Saturday that the United States would not shrink from providing help against possible aggression.

Mr. Weinberger, in a speech prepared for delivery to the Anchorage (Alaska) World Affairs Council, also appeared to suggest an arms-control agreement with the Soviet Union would have to include a reduction in the number of nuclear missiles aimed at Asian as well as those facing Europe.

Soviet as well as American officials have predicted in recent weeks that an agreement limiting intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe might be within reach.

The matter is expected to be discussed by President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev during their upcoming summit meeting in Iceland.

The Soviets, however, have so far dismissed American calls to include missiles deployed in Asia under such an agreement. According to Defence Department officials, the Soviets are believed to have at least 150 three-warhead SS-20 missiles aimed at Asian targets.

"It is the Soviet Union that insists on keeping vast numbers of SS-20 nuclear missiles with more than 420 warheads stationed in Soviet Asia, even though there is no American or other effective counter to the missiles," said Mr. Weinberger.

"President Reagan will discuss seriously any sincere proposal that can reduce, on a global basis, the numbers of weapons of mass destruction. We should not forget that it was the president who, over four years ago, called for the total elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear weapons for Europe and Asia."

At the same time the Soviets reject reductions to their Asian forces, they pursue a propaganda campaign aimed at painting American forces as a threat to the region's stability, Mr. Weinberger continued.

"But United States military power in the Pacific is not perceived by the nations of the region as an instrument of intimidation. It is seen for what it is, an instrument of deterrence and a shield against aggression and intimidation."

"The United States has no desire to pursue an arms race in Asia, or anywhere else. But neither will we trade the instruments of deterrence for pronouncements of peaceful intent by the Soviets with their long record of broken treaty promises. Wishful thinking is equally as effective for arms control as it is for birth control."

Mr. Weinberger's speech, the prepared text of which was released earlier at the Pentagon, was being delivered before his departure from Anchorage on a 2½-week trip around the world.

He is to visit China, India, Pakistan, Egypt and Italy before attending a NATO meeting in Scotland and returning to Washington.

Earlier Saturday, in an address to the Chamber of Commerce in Fairbanks, Alaska, Mr. Weinberger used the history of Alaska to warn against congressional cuts to the Pentagon budget.

"We don't want him to restore democracy but to step down immediately and allow people to decide the future of their nation."

Other speakers called the May 7 parliamentary election, in which the pro-government Jatiya Party won a commanding majority, "a sham and a glaring example of maximum degree fraud and rigging."

Gen. Ershad, who will run in this month's poll as the Jatiya candidate, said he would lift martial law and restore full democracy after the election.

Addressing a campaign rally outside Dhaka Friday, Gen. Ershad criticised those who are boycotting the poll and said they attempt to disrupt voting would be put down firmly.

Meanwhile in a separate issue more than 5,000 journalists and print workers Saturday ended a 13-day-old strike over the closure of a leading Bangladeshi daily after newspaper owners agreed not to take reprisals.

The owners agreed not to resort to "victimisation, dismissal, termination or demotion and also to withdraw court cases filed against the strikers," said a joint statement signed by the owners, strike leaders and politicians.

The journalists and print workers walked out on Sept. 21 to push for the reopening of the Bangladesh Observer, closed last June in a dispute over wages and press freedom.

Aquino welcomes more U.S. aid

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — President Corason Aquino said Saturday she was pleased by the U.S. Senate's approval of \$200 million in additional aid to the Philippines.

"While I do reiterate my appreciation to both houses of the U.S. Congress for the aid, I must also thank the American people who, during my recent visit to the United States, welcomed me with open arms," she said in a statement released by her office.

The U.S. Senate, which approved the measure in an 82-14 vote Friday, had voted down the proposal twice since the House of Representatives approved it two weeks ago during Mrs. Aquino's U.S. visit.

Editorials in Philippine newspapers Saturday expressed disappointment with the U.S. Senate's two earlier votes. One daily described the voting episode in the U.S. Congress as "political gimmickry."

In exorcising this unfortunate brush with American political gimmickry and hollow patronage, the ultimate lesson is that self-reliance, not American

promises, will solve our problems," said the Philippines Daily Express.

In approving the extra money, the Senate ordered that it be taken from other accounts and programmes within an array of various programmes of foreign aid, food assistance, State Department programmes and plans and anti-terrorism programmes.

Twice before this week the Senate had refused to adopt the Philippine package. But on Friday, it got through after lawmakers ordered that no single programme can be cut by more than 3 per cent to find the money for Manila. The total of all the programmes is about \$17.5 billion.

Earlier this week, the Senate voted 51-43 against taking the \$200 million from aid to Africa, Asian and Latin American nations. It also rejected, 57-41, a proposal to take the money from aid to Central American nations that is part of the package of money going to bankroll guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan government.

After those two defeats of Democratic-led amendments, Republicans worked to try to come up with a way to find the extra money.

Minority leader Robert Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat, said the approval means "a positive message of support will go from Washington to Manila."

"It's a fragile democracy, long in tradition but just reborn after a dark period," said Sen. Byrd, who was the chief author of the two unsuccessful attempts earlier in the week.

The House approval came hours after Mrs. Aquino appealed for more help in an emotional address to a joint session of Congress. Mrs. Aquino said that Ferdinand Marcos, the leader she replaced last February, had looted his nation's economy and said she needed U.S. help in fighting a Communist insurgency.

Senate majority leader Robert Dole had earlier objected to the increase, telling his colleagues that it could not be financed because other nations, along with U.S. domestic programmes, were equally deserving of more money.

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India on alert after assassination bids

NEW DELHI (R) — A security "red alert" was declared Wednesday in four northern Indian states following attempts to kill Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and one of his police chiefs.

Sikh separatists fighting for an independent Punjab tried to kill the state's police chief Julio Ribeiro in the industrial town of Jullundur Friday and a 26-year-old man identified as Karamjit Singh, a typical Sikh name, was arrested after shooting at Mr. Gandhi in New Delhi on Thursday.

Punjab and neighbouring Haryana state, which lies between the Sikh heartland and Delhi, were put on alert. But the capital remained quiet, with no sign of the tension or intercommunal strife

which have followed previous attacks by Sikh militants.

Uttar Pradesh, north of Delhi, was also put on alert along with parts of Assam in the far north east after police received a tipoff about a planned plane hijack by "insurgents."

The attacks raised questions here about how a would-be assassin was able to get so close to the prime minister and how a gang of heavily armed killers could enter Ribeiro's headquarters unchallenged.

Ribeiro, who escaped by diving to the ground when shooting began, commented acidly that the killers had escaped unscathed. Reports from Jullundur said not a single shot was fired as they fled.

The illegal Khalistan Commando Force, fighting for independence for Punjab, telephoned an Indian news agency to claim responsibility for the attack in which a policeman was killed and four people, including Ribeiro's wife, were wounded.

Home Minister Buta Singh, a Sikh, has reacted quickly to the security lapses by suspending the Delhi police chief responsible for Mr. Gandhi's security and four of his men.

Sources close to the ministry said crack troops from the special frontier force and para-commandos would be drafted in to the recently formed special protection group, which failed to protect Mr. Gandhi.

Pope said he was "all the more distressed to see the attacks on peace which France is now suffering, on its own territory or elsewhere."

He added: "May they return rapidly to human feelings."

The Pope made his appeal at the first stop of his four-day tour of south east France's first Christian martyrs, were killed in 177 A.D.

He said the day of prayer in Assisi would be more fruitful if those engaged in conflict actively associated themselves with it. "If military and political leaders... recognised that for them also violence is not the last word in relations between men and nations."

He said he was confident in launching the appeal "because I believe in the value and spiritual effectiveness of symbols."

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operation for his protection, the Pope said he was "all the more distressed to see the attacks on peace which France is now suffering, on its own territory or elsewhere."

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U.N. chief faces hard choices during 2nd term

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Javier Perez de Cuellar, after much agonising, has agreed to serve a second term as U.N. secretary general, with the world body facing financial and political challenges.

Diplomatic sources said the Security Council was expected to make its formal recommendation at a meeting next Friday morning, followed by the General Assembly's confirmation of reappointment.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, a former ambassador of Peru, who has been saying privately that he would not preside over an insolvent organisation, would begin another five years as U.N. chief on Jan. 1, just 19 days short of his 67th birthday.

He is already the oldest person to have headed the world organisation.

The organisation's cash bind resulted from the failure of many states to pay their dues.

A U.N. spokesman Friday declined to confirm for the record that Mr. Perez de Cuellar would accept reappointment, but many diplomats said there was no doubt about it.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, recently recovered from heart surgery, confronts severe problems in a new term, including a U.N. financial crisis of unprecedented dimensions and diminished public confidence in the United Nations.

The cash bind is his most immediate concern. A General Assembly debate on that matter due to begin on Oct. 13 precipitated the move to end any

question about who would implement members' decisions.

Many nations are in debt to the organisation. The United States owed about \$347 million and the Soviet Union about \$46 million when the latest financial report was submitted at the end of August.

The annual budget is about \$840 million some 75 per cent of which goes for staff costs.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar urged President Reagan during his visit here last week to expedite American funding with the onset of the 1987 fiscal year on Oct. 1, but received no firm assurances, usually reliable sources said. The U.S. Congress, has ordered sharp cuts in the American contribution.

On the political side, the tendency by many states to turn to bilateral diplomacy has reduced the organisation's influence and caused Mr. Perez de Cuellar to plead for a revival of U.N.-style multilateral diplomacy. Esteem for the United Nations is considered to be near an all-time low.

Still, many members have not hesitated to dump their problems in his lap. He has recorded one, albeit limited success. That was the agreement between France and New Zealand to resolve their dispute arising out of the sinking by French agents last year of the anti-nuclear ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbour.

The French and New Zealanders, having already settled, asked Mr. Perez de Cuellar to serve as middle man and put his stamp on their accord.

Opposition seeks united movement against Ershad

DHAKA (R) — A Bangladesh opposition leader called on political parties and professional groups Saturday to unite to oust President Hossain Mohammad Ershad and restore civil rule.

"It is our most sacred duty to sink all differences, fight unitedly for democracy and oust the despotic ruler (Ershad)," Begum Khaleda Zia, head of a seven-party alliance, said. She was addressing a meeting organised by Bangladesh Lawyers' Coordination Council to demand "the resignation and trial of Ershad for misuse, corruption and political fraud."

Mrs. Khaleda Zia said Gen. Ershad had robbed democracy by ousting the elected government of former President Abdus Sattar in a March 1982 coup.

Shamsul Huq Chowdhury, president of Bangladesh Supreme Court Bar Association, said Gen. Ershad was "guilty of corruption, nepotism, scandal in personal life. Now the nation demands that he steps down immediately and face trial under the normal law of the land."

Mr. Chowdhury announced "unflinching" support for Mrs. Khaleda Zia's alliance and other opposition groups who are boycotting presidential election set for Oct. 15 and have called a national strike on polling day to obstruct voting.

"We don't want him to restore democracy but to step down immediately and allow people to decide the future of their nation."

Other speakers called the May 7 parliamentary election, in which the pro-government Jatiya Party won a commanding majority, "a sham and a glaring example of maximum degree fraud and rigging."

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The journalists and print workers walked out on Sept. 21 to push for the reopening of the Bangladesh Observer, closed last June in a dispute over wages and press freedom.

Manufacturers say shuttle booster problem will be solved

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah (Agencies) — After two tests of shuttle booster joints similar to the one that failed on Challenger, the manufacturer says it is confident the problem that led to the disaster will be solved.

The company, Morton Thiokol, conducted a 90-second vertical test-firing of a rocket segment Friday in a test designed to simulate conditions that existed on the ill-fated Challenger flight on Jan. 28.

The test, the second in a series of 10 scheduled through July, is one of three that will show why the joint on the Challenger booster failed, said Allan McDonald, head of Morton Thiokol's booster redesign team.

The next seven will "prove that all the problems have been solved" with the redesigned joint, he said. "We're very confident we will do that."

A government commission found that freezing temperatures may have prevented the joints' two O-ring seals from containing superheated booster gases during liftoff. The gases burned through the rocket casing and the wall of the main fuel tank, sparking the explosion that killed seven crew members.

The commission demanded that the joint be redesigned, without regard to cost or schedule.

Reporters and photographers were invited to observe a test for the first time since Challenger explosion.

The test-firing, conducted in a "joint environment simulator" that contained three half-sized sections of an actual rocket, went off with a roar, spouting bright orange flame and billowing black smoke.

"It's subject to continuing analysis, but it was initially successful," said spokesman Rocky Raab, adding it will take at least two weeks to evaluate data compiled by 150 different instruments.

McDonald was one of two Morton Thiokol engineers who argued against the ill-fated launch, saying cold weather could cause the joint to leak.

After commission members protested McDonald's subsequent transfer, he was named to head the redesign team.

Morton Thiokol's first test, on Aug. 14, employed the same type of rubber O-rings used to join and seal the Challenger booster's four segments and was conducted at 20 degrees to 30 degrees Fahrenheit

(minus 7 to minus 1 degree Centigrade) to simulate the freezing pre-launch conditions.

Friday's test, at about 20 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 7 Centigrade), focused on two slightly modified joint configurations, one containing a pair of silicon rubber O-rings different from the viton rubber rings used in previous shuttle flights.

The test joint also contained no sealing putty, said Edward G. Dorsey, vice president and general manager of the company's space division.

The second joint was sealed with two viton rubber O-rings and, like Challenger, with putty. The second joint was different from the Challenger in that engineers fitted it with two vents to test the effect of gas pressure on the seals, Dorsey said.

NASA Friday set Feb. 18, 1988 as its target date for the first space shuttle flight since last January's Challenger disaster and sharply reduced its launch schedule to 1994.

James Fletcher, the U.S. space agency's administrator, told reporters the February date would be the earliest the shuttle flights can resume.

The shuttle Discovery has been selected for the next flight which is to be launched from Cape Canaveral, manned by a five-member as-yet-unnamed crew and is to carry a NASA tracking and data relay or TDRS satellite, NASA said.

Mr. Fletcher held out the prospect that NASA might in the future consider carrying a civilian into space, but not for some time.

"In time, civilians will be flying in space again," he said. "But certainly not in the first year (of resumed flights)."

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) released a manifest of the cargoes the shuttle fleet is to carry the first three years after operations resume.

The manifest gives precedence to President Reagan's space-based defence system, called "Star Wars," and other military payloads.

NASA said the next two flights in 1988, scheduled for May and July, will carry secret Pentagon satellites.